The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO 4926. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Lord Derby Denounces the Mexicans for Shooting Maximilian.

The Sultan of Turkey to Visit Vienna on His Way Home.

The Emperor of Austria Going to Paris in September.

Proposed Conference of the German Sovereigns.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Derby Denounces the Execution of Maximilian.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 9—Evening.

In the House of Lords this evening Earl DERBY strongly denounced the action of the Mexican Government in putting MAXIMILIAN to death, but he made no disclosures as to what measures the Government intends to adopt in regard to Mexico.

Suspension of Two Business Firms in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 9.

Two business firms in this city, Messrs. BOND & BEEBER and Messrs. MELLER & SOUTHALL, largely engaged in the Brazilian trade, have suspended payment.

THE SULTAN.

Proposed Visit to the Emperor of Austria.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 9.

His Majesty ABDUL AZIZ, the Sultan of Turkey, has accepted the invitation of the Emperor of Austria to visit him in Vienna. It is accordingly announced that the Sultan will return to Constantinople by way of Vienna, where he will remain for one week the guest of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Decides to Visit Paris.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 9.

His Majesty the Emperor has finally decided to visit Paris, and has fixed the period of his visit during the month of September.

GERMANY.

A Conference of Sovereigns to be Held.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 9.

Arrangements have been perfected for a conference between the King of Prussia and the Sovereigns of the South German States, which will take place at an early day.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Ship Meteor Burned at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 9—Noon.

The ship *Meteor*, bound from New-York for London, has been destroyed by fire at sea. The mate, carpenter and four of the crew were lost. The captain and all the rest on board were saved.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 9—Noon.

Consols for money 94⅞.
United States Five-twenty Bonds.......73
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......79¾
Erie Railway Shares.......43½

LONDON, Tuesday, July 9—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 94¾.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have advanced ⅛, and the price now is 73⅛.

Illinois Central Railway Shares, 79¾.

Erie Railway Shares, 43½.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 9—5 P. M.

Consols for Money.......94¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.......73⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......79¾
Erie Railway Shares.......43½

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, July 9—5 P. M.

Five-Twenties close at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 9—Noon.

Cotton very dull. Estimated sales to-day 7,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.

Breadstuffs dull. Corn 37s. 3d. Wheat, 13s. 9d. for White California. Oats, 3s. 9d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 39s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 135s.; Pork, 75s; Lard, 47s. 6d.; Bacon, 42s.; Cheese, 61s.

PRODUCE—Ashes, 31s. for Pots. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.: Refined, 1s. 2½d. Resin—Common, 6s. 9d.; fine, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 9—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £110.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 9—2 P. M.

Cotton unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is declining. Peas have declined 9d, and are now quoted at 38s. 3d. Wheat, Oats and Barley are without change.

PROVISIONS—Beef advancing to 136s. and Bacon 42s. 6d. Lard declined to 47s. 3d., and Cheese to 60s. 6d. Pork unchanged.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum declined to 8½d. Common Resin advanced to 7s. No change in other articles.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 9—2 P. M.

We have no change to report in our markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 9—5 P. M.

COTTON very dull; sales to-day 7,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10 15-16d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. 3d. Wheat, 13s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 9d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 39s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Beef, 136s. Bacon, 42s. 6d. Lard, 47s. 3d. Cheese, 60s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d.; Refined, 1s. 2½d. Resin—Common, 7s.; fine, 12s. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 9—5 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £110.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, July 9—Noon.

The steamship *City of Cork*, Capt. BRIDGEMAN, from New-York June 26, has arrived here, *en route* to Liverpool.

HAVRE, Tuesday, July 9—Noon.

The steamship *Pereire*, Capt. DUCHESNE, from New-York June 29, arrived at this port to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, July 9—Noon.

The steamship *Hammonia*, Capt. EHLERS, from New-York June 29, has arrived here, on the way to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, July 9—Noon.

The steamship *City of Boston*, Capt. LEITCH, from New-York, June 29, has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, July 9.

The steamship *Austrian*, from Quebec, June 29, arrived here this morning on the way to Liverpool.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 9—2 P. M.

The steamship *Cella*, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22, has arrived.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Sultan and His English Entertainers—Shabby Treatment of a Royal Visitor—The English People and the Queen—The Yelverton Case Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29, 1867.

The Sultan is coming to England, after he has made his visit to Paris and the Exposition. To-day he is to land at Toulon, where the whole French fleet is drawn up in order to give him a thundering welcome. He will be escorted across France with all the honors due to the greatest monarch. Nothing will be left undone that can impress him with the power, the grandeur or the good-will of the Emperor of the nation. And then he will come to London, and be lodged in Buckingham Palace—and not sent to a hotel. There is to be a great naval review in his honor at Portsmouth, a dinner at the Mansion House or Guildhall, and a Government banquet, under the direction of the Indian Secretary and Board. The reason for giving a conspicuous part to the Secretary for India is a good one. This gentleman governs, like any Oriental despot, a hundred millions of British subjects in India, twenty millions of whom are Mohammedans, who look upon the Sultan as the head of their religion—the Commander of the Faithful. The Sultan, therefore, stands in a somewhat similar relation to 20,000,000 of Mohammedan British subjects to that of the Pope to an almost, or quite, equal number of Roman Catholic British subjects in Ireland, England, Canada, Australia, India, Malta, &c. I wonder if the same courtesies would be extended to the Pope, as to the Sultan, for reasons so similar. But there are others. If England adheres as far as possible to the non-intervention policy in the west of Europe, she has interests to maintain in the East. French influence, French diplomacy, are too much for her in Turkey and Egypt, in China and Japan, and something must be done. The Viceroy of Egypt, after his splendid and royal reception in France, where he is the guest of the Emperor and lodged magnificently at the Tuileries, is coming to England—without an invitation. The English pass through Egypt on their way to India. They are indebted to the Sovereigns of Egypt for unnumbered favors and hospitalities; but it never occurred to them that a small portion of this hospitality might be returned, when the Viceroy had come as far as Paris; but it seems that no one thought of it any more than of inviting the Czar to England, who a few months ago had entertained the Prince of Wales with Russian generosity and splendor. The Queen was away in the Highlands, where JOHN BROWN holds her black pony, as in the picture at the Royal Academy; the Prince of Wales has his own small affairs to attend to, and the Ministry is busy with the Reform Bill. So the Viceroy wrote to his Consul, Mr. LARKING, at Blackheath that, being curious to see what sort of a place London is, he would come over and pay him a visit. Then protests in the papers; letters from distinguished Arabs, and so on. The Government woke up, wrote to the Viceroy, and begged that since he was coming to England, he would not think of going to a private house at Blackheath, but let them entertain him at Claridge's Hotel, he ordering whatever he likes, even to Havana cigars and champagne, and they munificently footing the bill. More than that, of course, no Government could think of doing.

Sending a guest to a hotel and paying his bill would be considered a very shabby proceeding on the part of a private gentleman, and tolerated only in case of urgent necessity. Sending a royal visitor to lodge and eat at a tavern is, in Europe, simply an outrage, and it is worse to Orientals than others, because hospitality is with them a more sacred and religious duty. ABD-EL-KADER came to England and was sent to a hotel; and was so indignant that he left the country as soon as possible; and every Arab in Asia and Africa resented it as a personal affront. And now the Viceroy of Egypt is invited to stop at CLARIDGE'S. I doubt if he will do it. If he does, he will have the dignity to pay his own bill.

The indignation at this habitual shabbiness of the Government naturally falls heavily upon the Queen, and the question comes up more and more, What is the use of a sovereign who does not perform the duties of sovereignty? "Royalty is an expensive article," says the radical J. B., "at least let me have something for my money." The Queen, good soul, has let her privy purse allowance accumulate for several years, and now proposes to found a hospital with the money. That is very good of her, but people would much rather she had spent it year by year for the good of trade, and, by so increasing the general prosperity, enabling others to build hospitals if they were needed.

The English Press has an annual discussion on the public duties of the Queen and her neglect of them, and the interests of fashionable life and the West End shopkeepers. There are Court balls, one at least, this season, with 1,700 invitations, but the Queen was far away at Balmoral. The young princes and princesses were competent enough to do the dancing. But in the drawing rooms and presentations a girl of eighteen, who can never be anything but an obscure German Princess, cannot well take the place of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. So strong is the feeling against this delegation of duties that, instead of hundreds, there were only thirty or forty presentations at the last drawing-room. Then, as the "Flaneur" of the *Star*, who defends the dignities, tells us, even the Prince of Wales, the probable future Sovereign of this great Empire, is not treated with proper respect. When he walks into the smoking-room of a Club, instead of everybody rising and taking off their hats to receive him, they only nod their heads with a familiar "How are you, Wales?" I am not quoting the indignant and loyal "Flaneur" literally, for I have unhappily mislaid his Jeremiade; but this is the substance of his complaint. No doubt there is some ground for it; but the Prince of Wales is not himself so very strict in his manners as to be able to require the highest standard of courtesy from others. A young man who wears bobtail coats and billycock hats and smokes in a carriage with ladies, can hardly insist on a rigorous etiquette. Probably he thinks, like poor Rip, that he is "Better widout it."

For two days Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON has been pleading her own case before the House of Lords, the Court of last appeal in England. She has a strong case, and she has presented it strongly. Within twelve months Major YELVERTON went into two churches, knelt at two altars, and solemnly promised to be the true and faithful husband of two women. First he went into a Catholic Church and was married to a Catholic, Miss LONGWORTH, in Ireland. Next, he went into a Scottish Church and was married to Mrs. FORBES, a Protestant. An Irish Court and jury declared the first marriage valid. A Scottish Court declared the second the true marriage. The Lords are now called upon to decide between them.

The motion is to compel Major YELVERTON to come upon the stand and say, under oath, Did you or did you not marry THERESA LONGWORTH? Had the first marriage taken place in England or Scotland, or any country in the world but Ireland, there would not be a moment's question about it; but because it took place in Ireland it can be repudiated, and Major YELVERTON can abandon his wife and marry a rich widow. And Ireland, the *Times* assures us, has no grievances! Irishmen have the same rights as Englishmen—and here is a woman deprived of all her rights, disgraced, cast off, ruined, because she was married in Ireland, in a church of her own religious faith. Less wrongs than this have made millions of rebels.

Mr. PEABODY was at the Oxford commemoration a few days ago, and was received by everybody with the heartiest welcome. The boys had cheers for DERBY and DISRAELI, dreadful groans for [illegible] and BEALES—the young Tory scamps—but it was evident that the applause with which they greeted the American philanthropist came from a deeper well of feeling than admiration of genius or political sympathy. It was a heartfelt tribute to the man who gives his millions to the poor of two hemispheres.

The weather in England in these last days of June is as soft and cool, as bright and delightful as it is possible to imagine. There is no heat by day, the long twilights are of a refreshing coolness, and you need to sleep under a blanket. As I can very well remember American weather at this season and a little later, I describe the sort we have here for your imaginary delectation. MONADNOCK.

The Viceroy of Egypt in London.

The *Times* denounces with severity the decision of the Government that the Viceroy of Egypt will be the "guest of the State," and that "rooms will be provided for him during his stay in London at Claridge's Hotel." It says "there are limits even to the apathy and negligence of the British public in matters of international courtesy. It is enough that we have let the Russian Emperor come within a few hours' journey of our shores without asking him to cross the Channel, although the heir to the British crown was received by him with magnificent hospitality. We have to ask of the Government that a second breach of good manners shall not be perpetrated in the case of the Egyptian ruler. For the present, at least, the nation must consider the Government as its representative in such matters as well as in the weightier concerns of administrations and diplomacy. Of Lord DERBY and his colleague we would, therefore, ask that they should make such arrangements as will insure to this Eastern Prince, to whom we are joined by so many bonds of policy and friendship, a reception which shall not mortify him nor disgrace ourselves. The nation will regret and resent any failure in courtesy to its visitor as if it were a slight to itself."

New-York Pickpockets in Paris.

From the Journal des Debats, June 27.

On the 12th day of June last, two Inspectors of Police, on duty in the Champ de Mars, observed two men acting rather suspiciously. The Inspectors watched the strangers for some time, and, having finally lost sight of them, gave a minute description of them to some brother officers, with instructions to follow the suspected parties in the event of their appearing again in public. The very next day the two men whose movements had been previously looked after, were seen in the square surrounding the Palais Royal, mingling with the crowds gathered about the omnibus bureau near by. The smallest of the strangers was continually jostling against the ladies, while his companion was on the lookout a few yards in the rear. After a few minutes' delay, a police officer saw the smaller pickpocket hastening toward a woman who was about to enter a stage, and an instant later the offender was arrested while in the act of abstracting a porte-monnaie from the lady's pocket. The prisoner's accomplice succeeded in escaping, but was captured on the day that followed the arrest of his friend. When arraigned for examination, the accused parties gave their names respectively as JAMES DOLAN and JOHN GRAY, and confessed to having come from the United States for the purpose of plying their trade in Paris. The *Tribunal Correctionel* subsequently sentenced each of the pickpockets to three years' imprisonment and five years' *surveillance*.

The Attempted Assassination of the Czar.

From La France, June 26.

The trial of BEREZOWSKI, the attempted murderer of the Czar, will commence before the Court of the Assizes of the Seine. The First President, DEVIENNE, will preside over the deliberations, and the seat of the Ministre Public will be occupied by M. de MARNAS. M. JULES FAVRE will certainly not appear as counsel for the prisoner, his physicians having forbidden him to speak in public for the coming three months.

Gen. Klapka on Hungarian Independence.

From l'Indépendance Belge, June 24.

We have received from Gen. KLAPKA the subjoined epistle, which we gladly publish:

MR. EDITOR: I have greeted with joy the reëstablishment of the Constitution of my country. I have beheld with satisfaction the solemn act of the coronation, and, above all, have applauded the measures of justice and reconciliation the adoption of which accompanied it. I trust that after our painful struggles and protracted suffering, a better era is about to dawn for Hungary, and believe it to be the duty of every good patriot to aid with his efforts and favor with his earnest prayers the work of political and material reconstruction.

After nineteen years' absence, it is natural that I should experience a great desire to revisit my country. I hope to return to my native land as soon as stress of private affairs will allow me to take my departure, and trust that the reception extended me will be hearty and cordial.

Be kind enough, Sir, to publish the foregoing lines, receiving, with my thanks, the assurance of my high consideration. GEORGE KLAPKA.

BRUSSELS, June 22, 1867.

Annual Pilgrimage to the Field of Waterloo.

From l'Indépendance Belge, June 21.

Tuesday last was the fifty-second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. A large number of nonresidents—Englishmen mostly—journeyed from Brussels to the battle-field and to Mount St. Jean, thus making the traditional excursion similar in some respects to a pilgrimage.

Affairs in Tahiti—The Wheat Crop of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 8.

Tahiti dates of June 1 are received, from which we gather the following intelligence:

In port, H. B. M. ships *Clio* and *Falcon*, the latter just from Sydney, and French frigate *Mercid* and transport *Dora*.

The United States ship *Tuscarora*, in leaving port May 14, struck a reef and threw overboard a quantity of coal. She succeeded in getting off with but slight damage. She lost about thirty feet of her false keel. She recoaled and sailed for the Fejee Islands the same day.

Arrived yesterday, ship *Webster*, from New-York, and ship *Gallant*, from Rio de Janeiro. The latter has the cargo of the ship *North American*, condemned at Rio.

The wheat crop of California for 1866, it is ascertained, amounted to twelve millions of bushels.

Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of wheat have been exported during the past harvest year, valued at $9,660,000.

Flour is quiet at $6 50.

The transactions in wheat are mostly confined to the interior. Choice is selling at $1 70@$1 75.

Legal-tenders 73.

The Late Riot at Franklin, Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, July 9.

The Mayor of Nashville had an interview to-day with Col. DUNCAN, Commander of the post, touching the riotous conduct of the negro military company sent to Franklin County by the State authorities, before their departure from this place. Col. DUNCAN agreed with the Mayor that it was reprehensible, and declared that they ought to have been arrested. He also said he had demanded of State Inspector, Gen. HUNT, his reason for sending said troops to Franklin, after he had sent there sufficient force of regular troops to preserve peace, and announced that he would protect the people, and would not permit any interference with his authority by the State militia. It is earnestly hoped that Gen. THOMAS will detail United States troops to take the place of the local militia.

Registers in Bankruptcy in Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, July 9.

Judge C. F. Trigg, of the U. S. Court, qualified the Registers in Bankruptcy for their respective districts. First District, J. A. Dewey; Second District, L. S. Trowbridge; Third District, J. W. Johnson; Fourth District, W. N. Doughty; Fifth District, A. S. Bradley; Sixth District, J. J. Buck; Seventh District, Hatchett; Eighth District not yet appointed.

Gen. Cooper has moved most of the militia to West and Middle Tennessee.

Registration in Virginia—The Amazon Expedition.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 9.

The colored majority on the registration lists to-day is 250. Accounts from the southwestern parts of the State and valley show large majorities for the whites.

Admiral TUCKER, late of the Peruvian Navy, has been appointed by the Peruvian Government to take charge of the expedition to explore the Amazon River.

Prize Fight Near Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, July 9.

A prize fight took place this morning at Black River, between FOGARTY and SEWARD. Eleven rounds were fought in thirty-five minutes. FOGARTY won by a foul, and is badly punished. This fight was arranged for some time with ELLIOTT GALLAGHER, but failed to come off.

ELYRIA, Ohio, Tuesday, July 9.

SEWARD, who lost the fight at Black River this morning, was arrested here, and fined $30. He paid the fine and left for Cleveland.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Reconstruction Bill reported by him yesterday.

Mr. SUMNER hoped not. He hoped a little time would be given for the morning business. He wished to call up his resolution to rescind the resolution of Friday. He appealed to the Senate to take this up.

Mr. FESSENDEN reminded Mr. SUMNER that he yesterday said he would keep this resolution before the Senate every day, so that no good would be accomplished by voting on it now.

Mr. SUMNER said he would not keep it before the Senate longer than it took to pass it.

Mr. FESSENDEN—But suppose it is voted down to-day?

Mr. SUMNER—Then I shall regard that as a wrong conclusion and govern myself accordingly.

The question was then taken on Mr. TRUMBULL's motion, and the Reconstruction Bill was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Before proceeding further in the consideration of this bill, I deem it necessary to present to the Senate some of the considerations which in my own judgment, and in the judgment of the Committee, have rendered this legislation necessary; and also to explain the provisions of the bill which has been reported. The necessity for this legislation arises entirely out of what is conceived to be a misconstruction of the reconstruction acts passed at a former session of Congress. Properly interpreted and carried out in the spirit in which they were conceived, it is believed that this additional legislation would have been unnecessary. The occasion which gave rise to these reconstruction acts was this: it was believed on the part of Congress that no legal government existed in the rebel States, and that these States were still properly subject to military control. This was the theory upon which Congress acted. This was the evil which it was designed to remedy, and these bills known as the reconstruction acts were intended to furnish the machinery for inaugurating proper civil governments in these States, and restore them to their legitimate positions in the Union. If Congress was wrong in this position, then this whole legislation is wrong, has no foundation, and cannot be sustained. For a moment I will ask the attention of the Senate to consider that question. What was the condition of the country when these bills were passed, or rather of those rebel States? Five, yes, Sir, six years before the legitimate State governments in every one of them had been overthrown by force of arms, and the enemies of the country had taken full and complete possession of these rebel States, and had set up hostile governments in every one of them. They were as completely hostile to the United States as was the Government of Great Britain during the war of 1812. They raised armies and sought to maintain their hostile attitude. Every vestige of loyal authority, so far as the United States were concerned, was utterly overthrown. After a protracted war of four years, attended with great expense and great loss of life, the Government of the United States succeeded by force of arms in crushing out these inimical governments—in overthrowing the enemy. What, then, was the condition of the people in the Spring of 1865 in these rebel States? Confessedly they had no civil governments whatever; the governments that existed before the war had been for years extinguished, overthrown and destroyed. The governments of the enemies of the country we, ourselves, by force of arms, had put down. Now, as a necessity resulting from this conflict of arms, and growing out of the belligerent character of this contest, our military had control over the people of these States. Why? Because there was no other government there. The enemy government of course could not be tolerated, because at an expense of millions and hundreds of millions of money, and thousands and hundreds of thousands of lives, we had destroyed it. The enemies of the Government had destroyed the legitimate Governments. Then, to prevent anarchy and to preserve the peace, our military commanders had authority to control, temporarily, the people whom they had conquered, for this was a vast conquest—it was the overthrow of the Government of the enemy, and the authority of our armies to govern them by the power of the General and the soldiers was just as complete in Carolina as in California when we conquered it from the Mexicans. I think all will admit that for some period of time—some make it shorter than others—but for some period of time, whether a day or a week, a month or a year, the military had authority to preserve the peace, and to govern the country, as far as necessary for that purpose, until civil Governments could be inaugurated. Now, how long this military government could be continued is a question left in the discretion of the sovereign power of the United States, exercising its authority in the spirit of our institutions and in subordination of the Constitution. I agree, Sir, that this military power should not be continued a day longer than is necessary to the restoration of civil governments in these rebel States which are loyal to the Union and true to the Constitution. But how long what is to be is to be decided by the circumstances of which the sovereign government, the Congress of the United States, is to judge, not the Executive nor the judical tribunals. It is a question over which the judicial tribunals can have no jurisdiction. They cannot try political questions; they will be bound by the decisions of the other departments of the Government. Now, Sir, this military authority was continued by the President of the United States for a time in the absence of any legislation by Congress, and rightfully continued. The President of the United States then, while this military power was in existence, undertook to inaugurate civil governments in these States. Had the civil governments which he undertook to inaugurate been managed by men true to the country and loyal to the flag, they would have been recognized, and this whole question would have been settled long ago. But, unfortunately, the enemies of the country, the very men who set up the hostile governments which cost so much money and blood to overthrow, took possession of the new governments; and the Congress of the United States, when it assembled, finding this to be the condition of things, and that the President had withdrawn the military power and left these governments in the hands of the very men who had control of them during the war, decided that they were not legal governments, but provisional merely; not absolutely null and void, but existing by sufferance only. Congress then proceeded to declare that, there being no legal governments in those States, the military power should be restored, and should be exercised over these States until civil government could be set up therein. Mr. TRUMBULL then adverted to the opinion of the Attorney-General, which he characterized as in many respects preposterous, and, in conclusion, he explained the provisions of the bill before the Senate.

Mr. WILSON regretted that the Committee on the Judiciary had reported the second section of the bill, which authorized the Commanding General to remove civil officers, instead of reporting a section vacating all civil offices in the South as contained in the bill which he (WILSON) had offered. He believed, if this had been done as he advised last Winter, the friends of reconstruction would to-day be fifty to one hundred thousand stronger in the rebel States than they are. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of these officials are disloyal men. In some States they are behaving well. There were no military officers in the South to detail for civil duties as provided in this bill; and if there were, it would not be proper to use them for that purpose.

Mr. CONKLING inquired of Mr. WILSON where the authority was for the appointment by military commanders of civilians to fill offices in the South, and if such were appointed what would be the nature of the offices they held, whether civil or military.

Mr. WILSON contended that Congress has a right to authorize military commanders to make these appointments in the manner he had suggested. The operation of the Military Bill had been very good, he said, but it would be necessary to put the friends of the country into the civil offices of the South in order to insure the success of the measure. It was not true that there were not loyal men enough in the South to hold these offices. There were plenty of them all through these States. Mr. WILSON moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section, and inserting in lieu thereof a section vacating all civil offices in the rebel States, and authorizing the military commanders to fill them by appointments or reappointments.

Mr. CONKLING denied the right to authorize military commanders to appoint civilians who were not and could not be subject to their authority. It might be a consummation devoutly to be wished, but it was surrounded with difficulties, as an examination of the grounds on which it was based would clearly show. The Judiciary Committee had considered the proposition as suggested by Mr. WILSON, and had concluded the right to enact it was at least doubtful.

Mr. WILSON called attention to the fact that the Judiciary Committee had, in the fourth section of the bill, ratified and confirmed the acts of military commanders already done in removing civil officers and appointing other citizens in their stead. The bill said that Gen. SHERIDAN was right in removing Gov. WELLS and appointing Mr. FLANDERS in his place. If so, he would be right in removing Gov. THROCKMORTON and appointing some other citizen in his place.

Mr. CONKLING said it was true there was an apparent inconsistency here, but the fourth section was retractive only, and, if not constitutional, it could at any rate do no harm in the future. Mr. WILSON's proposition was prospective in its operations, and if adopted, and afterward found to be inoperative, the whole system established under it would fall.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN opposed the amendment of Mr. WILSON. The bill of the Judiciary Committee rendered all the civil officers in the South powerless for evil, and he did not see the necessity for Mr. WILSON's proposition. He (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) would not add one jot or one tittle to what Congress had declared to be a finality, and he would not therefore vote to turn 10,000 or 15,000 civil officers out of office. He believed a policy of mildness and conciliation, tempered by justice and right, would do more to restore harmony and peace than any policy of confiscation and disfranchisement.

After further debate, which was participated in by Messrs. HOWE, DRAKE and BUCKALEW, the yeas and nays were demanded on Mr. WILSON's amendment, and it was disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Fowler, Harlan, Howe, Nye, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Wade, Wilson, Yates—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Ramsey, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented an amendment which he asked to have printed for future action; that on the election of members of the House of Representatives each elector shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the whole number of Representatives to which the State is entitled, and he may cast them all for one candidate or divide them among the several candidates.

The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the second section by providing that the Commanding General may appoint civilians to fill offices vacated under that section.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke against this amendment.

Mr. YATES spoke in favor of it. The whole bill was based upon the idea that there were no legal Governments in the South, and there could be no objection whatever to this particular part of it. He wanted military men for military work, but there were loyal men in the South fully equal to these duties, and he wanted to see them appointed.

Mr. WILSON said the people were better protected in life, liberty and property in the South under the Military Bill than they ever were before, but he wanted to encourage the loyal men of the South by placing them in position everywhere throughout the rebel States.

Mr. CONKLING, alluding to the removal by Gen. MCCLELLAN of the Maryland Legislature, asked if Gen. MCCLELLAN had the right to appoint another Legislature in place of the one deposed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the case was not to the point. Maryland had not rebelled; in the Southern States the Governments have been withdrawn, and must be established.

The Senate, at 4:40 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, the Speaker presented copies of the laws of Idaho, and of the journal of the third Legislature of Arizona, which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

MR. STEVENS' RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Reconstruction Bill, which was pending at the adjournment yesterday.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, as the minority of the Committee which reported the bill, addressed the House in opposition to it. He reminded the House that twenty-four years ago a man who was now fed by the British aristocracy had in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, proclaimed the Constitution of the United States to be "a league with death and a covenant with hell." After the rebellion, to which that doctrine had led, Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON had sense enough to withdraw himself from the country, leaving to the party which he had founded a policy that sought now, after emancipating and enfranchising four millions of blacks, to disfranchise and put fetters on eight millions of whites. The first section of the bill declared void the Government of four of the original States of the Union and six of the later States. It not only declared their Governments illegal, but null. He had been on the Plains of Marathon and at the Pass of Thermopylæ, but never was he filled with the enthusiasm as at the tomb of WASHINGTON, the home at Monticello, and other places of interest in Virginia; and yet this State, with a record thus bright in history, was to be struck out of the Union. And South Carolina, the land of PINCKNEY, of SUMPTER and of MARION; and Georgia, which gave to the Union the States of Alabama and Mississippi, were also to be struck out of the Union. As to Arkansas and Louisiana, part of the Louisiana purchase, the faith of the treaty of purchase was violated by this bill; and he believed that France had the legal authority to claim that the rights of the people of those States, guaranteed by the treaty, should be recognized and assured. If human genius had been taxed for a mode to oppress and trample upon the people of the Southern States, it could not have advised anything more fit for the purpose than the extraordinary edicts of five military officers, no matter how differing in principle, were by the second section of this bill declared legal and valid. The third section authorizes the Boards of Registers, composed of white, black, blue and yellow, to disregard the oaths of voters, and to refuse them registration without any subjection on the part of these boards to Federal officers or any other authority. The fourth section struck at the very Government of the United States in depriving of all jurisdiction against District Commanders, or officers acting under their authority, not only the Courts of the State, but the Courts of the United States. He knew not what the President of the United States would do, but he knew what he himself would do, before sending this bill back to Congress—he would send SHERIDAN to Massachusetts and Maine, and would send SICKLES to Walrussia to teach the Esquimaux. But they threatened to impeach the President, and to put in his place the President of the Senate. Let them do so. If he were President JOHNSON he would never allow Congress to enforce upon him a law entirely subversive of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. GARFIELD sought to interrupt Mr. BROOKS with a question, but the Speaker stated that the gentleman from New-York had in the outset of his remarks intimated that he desired not to be interrupted.

Mr. BROOKS continued his argument against the bill. If there was anything that grieved him more than anything else in these late times it was the assent of lawyers on the other side to have the bill of rights and *Magna Charta* overthrown. The semi-barbarous Barons who wrested *Magna Charta* from King JOHN had stipulated in 1215 that no freeman should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due form of law; but here in 1867 twelve millions of people were deprived of all rights of trial by their peers, and were subjected to the mere will and caprice of five military despots. He quoted from the Declaration of Rights of Massachusetts, Vermont and other States to show that the people of the North were once jealous of their rights and liberties. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) had at first proposed only confiscation in the South; but this bill placed not only the property, but the lives, liberties and personal rights of twelve millions of people in the power of military officers. The bill was in the face and eyes of all written history, and in utter violation of every natural and national law, and its supporters would live, many of them to deplore that they had ever given it sanction or support; even the Tartars, when they conquered China, did not destroy the institutions of China, but assimilated them to their own. There was no parallel in history for this act, except in the inhuman conduct of the Duke of Alva. This law was not as respectable as the rule of the Czar or the Emperor of Austria, for when the Hungarians were subjugated their civil rights were respected. The least intelligent of all the races on this continent had been selected to go into partnership with the white race in the government of this country. The Haytian and the Liberian were wiser than the supporters of this bill, for no man was allowed to hold real estate or take any part in the Government there. All history showed that such experiments as this, of commingling races, were disastrous. In conclusion, he declared that this was the proudest hour in his public life, when he could make his remonstrance against the outrageous and infamous principles of this tyrannical bill.

Mr. GARFIELD, referring to Mr. BROOKS' allusions to the agrarianism of Senator WADE, reminded him and the House that that Senator had disclaimed the sentiments imputed to him.

Mr. WOOD then took the floor in opposition to the bill. He reviewed the history of the reconstruction measures, and of the action of the President, expressing some doubt as to the constitutional power of the President to do what he had done in establishing Provisional Governments in the Southern States at the close of the war; but claiming that the President had simply made an effort to give to those States Governments consonant with the Constitution, and to carry out practically the intention of Congress so far as it was then understood. Congress had waited for two years before it had passed any law on the subject of reconstruction, and the question then was, "since the passage of the Military Act of last session as to what its proper construction was." The military commanders created by the law differed among themselves as to its construction, and Gen. SCHOFIELD had come from his district to Washington to consult President JOHNSON as to what his duties were under the law. A Gen. Jackson would have given to those military commanders his own view of the law, and would have required them to carry it out. But President JOHNSON did no such thing. He called upon the law officer of the Government, consulted him, submitted the law to him, and transmitted to the District Commanders the opinion which that law officer had given. What was there wrong in that? And yet they were told that this session was called by Attorney-General STANBERY, and disrespectful and scurrilous resolutions had been aimed at the Attorney-General by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SCHENCK.)

He argued against the constitutionality of the law in general and in detail, when State officers were removed as provided in the second section, and others appointed in their places by the military commanders; they then became Federal officers and the Constitution placed in the President alone the appointment of Federal officers; so was this section unconstitutional. Gen. SICKLES, acting as an imperial despot, required the sum of half a million dollars to carry out the registration programme in the Act, and demanded also that the navy of the United States shall be subject to his orders. Powers over life, liberty, property, marriage contracts, and social relations, were reposed in that imperial despot, Maj.-Gen. DAN SICKLES. Was that so designed? If so, he wanted it plainly stated in this bill. He did not want to have another constructive act made necessary. As to the third section, regulating registration, he did not see why such a round-about means should be resorted to. Why not simply appoint a Select Committee to say what should be resorted to? Why not simply appoint a select committee who should be members of Congress? That would be a shorter and simpler way, and just as fair toward the people of those States as that provided in the section.

The fourth section places the District Commanders and all their subordinates above the laws, no matter what crimes they may commit—murder, robbery, rape. The fourth section declares that no civil court of the United States, or of any State, should have any jurisdiction over them. Was that to be defended?

As to the fifth section, which provides that no District Commander shall be relieved from the command assigned to him, unless the Senate should have first consented and advised thereto, he showed that none of those officers, no matter what crime they committed, could be removed by the President. They were responsible only to Congress, and Congress was to adjourn in a few days, not to meet again, he hoped, until December. In conclusion, he said the people of the South are entirely indifferent as to whether or not you allow them to vote. They want bread, they want security to life, liberty and property. They want to be allowed to live in peace. Give them that security; give them rest. Grievously have they erred, I admit; but grievously have they answered it. You punished them during the war; you punished them at the close of the war, and you have been punishing them everywhere since the close of the war. Your military satraps are among them. The people have no rights; the negroes can butcher them, and do butcher them. White females are left at the mercy of the brutality of their former slaves; while if a white man inflicts the least personal punishment on a negro, it is sent abroad to the country and used as argument for further oppressions and further injuries. Let all this stop; let this people come back into the Union which their fathers fought to establish; let us be once more friends and brothers; let us avail ourselves of their industry and agricultural products; to revive the credit of the country and to reduce the taxation which is now bearing us down.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, intimated his intention to move now the previous question, first modifying the fifth section by striking out the words "or unless he shall consent to be so relieved," and inserting instead of them the words, "or on arrest for an offence punishable by dismissal from the army, or disqualified by sickness from the performance of his duty."

Several amendments were proposed by Messrs. SCHENCK, BAKER, BUTLER, COBURN and GARFIELD, but Mr. STEVENS declined to permit any of them to be offered.

The House seconded the previous question by a vote of 89 to 47, and Mr. STEVENS, being entitled to one hour to close debate, yielded twenty minutes to Mr. BINGHAM, who addressed the House in support of the bill. He had hoped, he said, that when the Committee appointed by the House had made a report adhering to the legislation of Congress it would have met no serious objection among gentlemen on any side of the House. He had hoped that the spirit of patriotism would, in the consideration of this great question, rise above the narrow spirit of party; that gentlemen would forget, in this supreme movement of the Republic, that they were Democrats or Republicans, and remember only that they are Americans, and that at least they had but one Constitution, one country and one destiny. He stood here to strip every man of the disguise of a pretended patriotism, who objected to giving to the people of those ten States lately torn and distracted by armed rebellion the power to speak for themselves with the consent of the triumphant organized nation; and yet, instead of meeting the question in that spirit, gentlemen came here and exhibited themselves in the unenviable character of mere eaters up of syllables and snappers up of unconsidered trifles. [Laughter.] The gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) called to mind the clustering memories of Marathon and Thermopylæ, forgetful of those grander memories engraven on the heart of the nation from the fields of Shiloh and Stone River, Chicamauga, the Heights of Kenesaw, Antietam, and Gettysburg. That gentleman remembered Pagan antiquity but forgot the living present. He remembered the republican institutions of the olden time, and forgot the grander republican institutions of the modern time. He remembered and grew eloquent over the *Magna-Charta* which the Barons, six hundred years ago, wrung from the trembling hands of an imbecile King, and forgot that greater, grander, nobler *Magna-Charta* which WASHINGTON wrung from the hands of GEORGE III.

In conclusion Mr. BINGHAM argued that the disfranchisement complained of in the bill was only temporary, and would not apply to more than 25,000 men, and that when those States should become rehabilitated no disfranchisement whatever would remain. It did not become the gentleman from New-York to mouth about Democratic principles, and yet claim that in South Carolina the minority shall rule the majority. He claimed that no human ingenuity could torture the bill into anything else than a bill to carry out the will of the nation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked and obtained permission of Mr. STEVENS to occupy the floor. He desired to have twenty minutes, but the latter would not consent to more than ten minutes.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said, by grace we live, move, and have our being, and by grace he was allowed ten minutes time only on this important question. He hoped he was not irreverent in returning his thanks to the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the gracious gift. He could not say with the gentleman that these ten States are not living States in the Union, and yet if all the blood shed and treasure spent within the last six years was not in vain, then every State was a living State, and being in the Union they are entitled to every privilege and right which the Constitution provided for every State. But by this bill it was proposed to take away and abrogate every charter of liberty, not only our own, but the semi-barbarous one designated *Magna Charta*. It was said the President stood in the way of carrying out the bills heretofore passed—the miscalled bills. He would ask gentlemen what impediments the President had thrown in the way? Did he not appoint officers to take charge of their execution? Are they not all satisfactory? But it was said the President called upon the Attorney-General for his opinion. Where else could he go for an opinion? These officers differed, and the President called on the only law officer for advice known to our practice and the government. Now, he asked, did the opinion of the Attorney-General impede the execution of these laws? No one here had criticised a word of that opinion. It had been said that the President had extended the time for registration in Louisiana, but he had proposed to extend the time not by two months as long as it was proposed in the pending bill. Mr. ELDRIDGE then quoted official telegrams to show that General SHERIDAN had proposed to close the registration in New-Orleans on the 30th of June, and in some of the other parishes on the 10th of July. The President having telegraphed him that the time was too short for registration, and that they should be allowed for this purpose until the 1st of August. Was there, Mr. ELDRIDGE asked, any obstruction of the law in this? It seemed to him there was none. He was prevented from further remarks by the expiration of the time to which he was limited.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate. He said: "I confess that a small portion of the blame for the acts of the President since Congress adjourned, is chargeable to the use of improper language in the bill, and that was owing to an indistinct knowledge of the condition of the country which we were legislating for. If we had all agreed as we have since agreed, that the States lately in rebellion were conquered territory, and subject to this nation as conquered territory, and if we had treated them accordingly, we should have had but very little trouble in reconstructing this Government upon the principle of the admission of new States. But we were not all perfectly prepared for it in our understanding of the laws of nations; nor is it wonderful that we should have been thus wandering in our views. I will state what I suppose to have been our real condition. The nation was affected with a civil war which for a time was an insurrection which divided its sway. Some twelve millions of inhabitants claimed that they no longer belonged to this Union; they set up an independent Government; they formed all the machinery of a Government, both of a National Government and of a State, under that National Government; they raised large armies to defend their pretensions. We, at the period when we declared a blockade, admitted them to be not an independent nation, but an independent belligerent, rising above insurrection, and entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all the liabilities of an independent belligerent. The nations of Europe so treated them; we so treated them; in short there can be no doubt of the fact we were then at war as two independent nations. It depended on the conqueror whether he would treat the one that was vanquished after the war as a vanquished nation, or whether he should punish him for violation of the soverign rights of the nation in addition. We conquered; what did we conquer? We conquered the Confederate Government; we conquered all the States forming the Confederate Government; we conquered a government, which by its own declarations owed no allegiance to the Government of the United States. That they should pretend after that that they had one right under the Constitution which they had thus repudiated and attempted to destroy, and that they were still States within the Union, as asserted by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ELDRIDGE) looks to me like a bold absurdity; yet that was the doctrine of the President; that is the doctrine which gentlemen are fighting about. We declared them to be conquered provinces, we were treating them under military law. Now what is the law in reference to provinces conquered from a foreign, independent belligerent? When you conquer from a foreign nation, or from an independent belligerent, the territory that is conquered is governed by military power—by the Commander-in-Chief of the army, who in this case was the President—until the Legislative power of the nation shall have spoken, and directed what laws shall govern. But the moment that the Legislative power of the nation interposes, the military authorities cease to exist, and the Commander-in-Chief of the army has no more to say to it than a corporal in the ranks. He has to say just what that Legislative power orders him to say; he has to do just what that Legislative power orders him to do; and he can do nothing else. A great deal is said about the President acting as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, while he was superseded in his authority by Congress. I have no fault to find with his maintaining military rule. But he assumed to exercise legislative powers; he assumed to establish governments; he assumed to appoint civil officers; he assumed that that conquered territory should receive back precisely the Constitution of the loyal States, and be entitled to all the privileges they ever had. No part of that came within the power of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. If Congress sends an army to quell the Indian war in Nebraska Congress orders them to go there. What do the officers do? They pass no act of legislation. They go there and order their troops when to charge and when to retreat; they drill them; they put them through all the military exercises; they can do no act which looks like regulating the object of the war or the object of the army. The Constitution takes express reservation to show that there can be no such power; it expressly declares that Congress shall have power to make all rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. The Executive has nothing to do with it; the Judiciary has nothing to do with it; Congress is the only power. Congress has enacted rules and Articles of War. Can the President of the United States interfere with them? Can he add new articles, new rules, new regulations? No such thing. The military officers that were sent as commanding in these States were simply appointed as agents of Congress. To be sure, originally, the bill provided a military supervision simply, and we had intended to follow it up with a law putting reconstruction into the hands of civilians. That is what I should have done, and what I had been prepared for, but if we chose to adopt officers of the army; if Congress chose to take them from the army, and to assign them to that duty they then became agents of Congress. And neither the President, nor any person under him has the right to interfere or do anything but exactly what Congress has said. It can be reduced, I think, to a plain proposition, that Congress, and Congress alone, was the power that can reconstruct; was the power that can admit these outlying States. I deny that the President has any right to call on the Attorney-General, or on any other branch of the Government, to interfere in any act of such reconstruction. There was but one appeal; that was to the agents appointed by Congress. It ought to be known before this, to the President I trust it is known, in every colored school in this district, that the Constitution of the United States does not apply to any Territory. The States are parties to the Constitution, they are the constructing powers; they are the substantive body. Territory, however acquired, by purchase or conquest, or by inheritance, is the property only of that substantive power, and that power bound up by the Constitution; that power alone is governed by the Constitution, but does not extend, for any purpose, into any territory or conquered province. Why, then, talk about the Constitution regulating the action of Congress in a province, in a Territory, in a State, whether conquered from a legitimate State or an illegitimate State? I may be asked how one would treat the Confederate States of America. Just as Congress chooses. They are our property; their citizens are our subjects; their lives, their liberties are subject to the supreme will of this body, always controled by the laws of nations, the laws of war and the laws of humanity. There is no other power on earth, there is no branch of the Government, there is no power in the Government, except what I have mentioned, that has any right to interfere or to say one word on the subject. If you wish to punish the malefactors for violated majesty that is another question. Possibly you might do so through your Courts of practice; at least you might attempt it, but I do not suppose you can do it. But there is one thing clear, that territory not being yet declared by Congress to be in a state of peace or restoration, it is under the military authority of the Government, and any tribunal constituted by the military authority, any military tribunal, any Court-martial, can try any one of those who belonged to the belligerent forces. JEFFERSON DAVIS, or any man of the army of the Confederacy, conquered by us, is this day subject to trial by military tribunal. If I had my way I would have long ago have organized a military tribunal, under military power, and I would have put JEFFERSON DAVIS and all the members of his Cabinet on trial for the murders at Andersonville, the murders at Salisbury, the shooting down of prisoners of war in cold blood—every man of them is responsible for these crimes. It was a mockery to try that wicked fellow WIRZ, and make him responsible for acts which the Confederate Cabinet was guilty of. Of course they should be condemned; whether they should be executed afterward, I give no opinion. I would carry out such punishment as in my judgment the justice of the country required. I would carry it out through the legal tribunal that I have mentioned, and which are as much the legal tribunals of the land as the Supreme Court of the United States. That is my view exactly of what would be logical. As to the question of confiscation, I think that a man who has murdered a thousand men, who has robbed a thousand widows and orphans, who has burned down a thousand houses, escapes well if owning a hundred thousand dollars he is fined fifty thousand dollars as a punishment and to repair his ravages. I said before that I was not in favor of sanguinary punishment. I trust in saying that that I need not be supposed to condemn them when they are necessary. For instance: the clamor that has been raised against the Mexican Government for the heroic execution of murderers and pirates—[some applause and clapping of hands by members, followed by some hisses]—that clamor finds no favor with me. I think that while he has gone far enough, though not half so far as he might be justified in going, yet there is no law nor policy under heaven, and no sense of justice that will condemn that real heroic, much-enduring man, who for six years has been hunted with a reward upon his head—has been driven from one end of his Empire to another until he got to the very border—who has no parallel in history that I know of, except it be WILLIAM of Orange, who was driven from island to island, and from sand-patch to sand-patch by just about as bloody a persecutor as was to be found in MAXIMILIAN when he decreed that every man warring against him should be shot down without further trial. I am not going to shrink from saying that I think such punishment proper. I do not say, nor do I ask that anybody should be executed in this country. There has got to be a sickly humanity here which I dare not get alongside of for fear I might catch it. [Laughter.] And it is now held by one of the most liberal and enlightened gentlemen in the country, (I mean GERRITT SMITH,) that we should even pay a portion of the damages inflicted on the rebels and pay a portion of the rebel debt. [Laughter.] I shall come some day to have an argument with HORACE GREELEY about that, therefore I need not say anything further; I believe I have said enough to explain my views on the subject, and now I ask for a vote.

As Mr. STEVENS concluded his remarks there was considerable applause on the part of the members.

The amendments to the bill offered yesterday by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and BENJAMIN, were severally agreed to.

Mr. WOOD moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill as amended, with the modification made by Mr. STEVENS' fifth section as shown in the proceedings, was then passed by a vote of 119 to 31 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Butler, Cake, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ela, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferrass, Ferry, Freeds, Finney, Garfield, Granelly, Griswold, Woisey, Hamilton, Harding, Hayes, Hill, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hulburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loa, Logan, Laughridge, Lynch, Marvin, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Myers, Newcomb, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polley, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Seite, Sharks, Shellabarger, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas, Trowbridge, Twichell, Upson, Van Aernan, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welcker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana; Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woonbridge—119.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Barnes, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Chanler, Eldridge, Getz, Glossbrenner, Holman, Hotchkiss, Marshall, McCollough, Morgan, Morrissey, Munger, Niblack, Nicholson, Noel, Phelps, Randall, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Van Auken, Van Trump and Wood—31.

REVENUE FROM THE LIQUOR TAX.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report the amount of revenue received from the tax on distilled spirits from each collection district in the several States, and in the rebel States, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

On motion of Mr. HULBURD, of New-York, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish any reports on file in his Department regarding alleged frauds on the Internal Revenue in the Fifth Collection District of North Carolina.

MESSENGERS OF THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, the Doorkeeper was directed to retain the same messengers and employes under him during the recess of Congress as were authorized to be retained during the last Congress.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

On motion of Mr. VAN AERNAM, the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury were directed to inform the House what further legislation is necessary to facilitate the payment of the additional bounty granted by the act of July 28, 1866.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of four thousand citizens of Maryland in favor of universal suffrage.

At 3:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

Election of Railroad Officers.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 9.

At the annual meeting of the officers of the Shore Line Railway to-day the old Board was reëlected. S. H. SCRANTON, of Madison, was reëlected President, and Superintendent S. B. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, Vice-President, and WM. J. BARTLETT, of New-York, Secretary and Treasurer. The earnings last year were $10,000 in advance of any previous year; the receipts being $294,678, and the expenditures $234,814.

Billiard Match at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 9.

A match game of billiards was played this evening at HORING & WEMPLE'S billiard parlor between BUCK SALISBURY, of Albany, and A. VALENTINE, of Gloversville, for $100 and 1,000 points up, caroms, on a four-pocket table, the former winning the game by 214 points.

A Man Murdered by His Mistress at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, July 9.

WARREN A. PETTIT, *alias* Charley Wilson, formerly of Schuylersville, N. Y., and lately an *attaché* of Everett's Theatre, was shot through the heart this morning and instantly killed by his mistress, LOTTIE SHERWOOD. The murderess was arrested.

Registration in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 9.

One hundred and fifteen whites and fifty-seven colored registered to-day.

THE RIGHT TO GET DRUNK AND ITS EFFECTS.

Cheap Drunkenness—Its Commission of Crime—Its Destruction of Property—The Right of Society to Restrain it—Its Effects on New-York.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, June 18, 1867.

Some years since I read a letter actually written from an Irish emigrant to his friends, giving them an account of the advantages of this country. He was writing from Pittsburgh, where he had been hospitably entertained, and among the blessings enjoyed said that whisky was so cheap that they had it in their coffee at breakfast. This man seemed to be a sober character, wishing to inquire only into the real merits of this country. Another of the same nation, but not quite so sober, exclaimed, "Glorious country, where a man can get drunk for sixpence!" If it were not for the revenue tax he might get drunk for a good deal less. These reminiscences are called up to my mind by an article the TIMES recently copied from some sporting paper, defending the right to get drunk, and especially on Sundays. The article treated drinking as one of the special means of health, and a great deal more healthy and agreeable on Sunday than on any other day. Of course the writer treated any interference with the right of drunkenness as tyrannical, as the slaveholders did any interference with the right of slavery. Blessings like these ought not to be interfered with—and a people who can send a professional gambler to Congress, are not likely to be pleased with such interference. In part I agree with these gentlemen. I don't think sumptuary laws are useful, nor do I think excise laws aid morals or promote religion; but it happens that all this talk about excise laws and Sunday laws, and Puritans, is entirely foreign to the point. It is an attempt to raise a smoke to hide the fire which is consuming your life. If there be any one thing in which the men of property (to say nothing of the men of virtue and decency) are concerned in, in the City of New-York, it is how to protect their property from utter waste and destruction, when two-thirds the people of New-York become what one-third is to-day. And do you think that time won't come? Let me say a few words in truth and soberness to those concerned. The last time I was in New-York I sat two hours in the depot of the Central Jersey Railroad, only one of several roads leaving Jersey, at the close of the afternoon, and was astonished to find trains leaving which were not advertised, and leaving loaded with passengers. The fact was, that at the close of business thousands of people were leaving New-York and going to their homes in New-Jersey—not Brooklyn. There they have peaceful homes, and there they give their votes; making New-Jersey better and New-York worse. You were astonished at the census of 1865, and were inclined to blame everybody but yourselves. New-York has diminished in population, and is not likely to increase, unless you can make it safe, comfortable and decent enough for a Christian to live in. I don't say this is not the case now in the upper part of the City. But how long will it remain so? You rejoice in your great Central Park, and men of wealth are buying lots there at enormous prices. How long will you have a Central Park? I heard a gentleman say, who is pretty familiar with the world, that it would be very few years before the Central Park would be cut up into small lots. This seems incredible. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this?" said Hazael. Yet he did it. The fact is, that when you put your City Government, as you have done, in the hands of ignorant or profligate men, no man can predict what they will do. These men are put in by the votes of drunkards, gamblers and foreigners; and what is the result? I read occasionally the New-York papers, and if I take them as honest witnesses, (and in their own affairs they ought to be,) there never was so profligate a Corporation and so corrupt a Legislature as yours on earth! Now the cause of this, if it be true, is mainly drunkenness. These bodies are mainly put in by voters who are trained in the American saloon, the Irish whisky shops and the German lager beer shops. The last is the least dangerous, because the German always keeps some sense and honesty, even when muddled with beer. I set down naught in malice, and if any one thinks so, let him call in an experienced Police Officer to give testimony. What is the effect of this on the population and future of New-York? Look at these thousands going to make their homes in New-Jersey. Who are they? They are the very bone and muscle of your virtue and intelligence. They are the young men of talent, energy, and enterprise. How many sportsmen must you have in New-York to counterbalance their loss? How many tenement houses must Mr. STEWART and Mr. ASTOR build to remedy that evil? I tell you nothing can remedy it, till you stop the wholesale manufacture of drunkards, and put the government of the City in the hands of the men of virtue and prosperity. If you cannot do this, you will in vain try to stop the stream which is carrying your life blood away. London is improving in its morals while New-York is growing worse. Can you do nothing to stop the downward progress, before half the property of New-York is destroyed?

While I do not think the Excise Law can change the hearts of men, or, *per se*, improve their morals, I do know that the prohibition of grog-shops (and especially on Sundays, which is the day of drunkenness for those who care nothing about religion,) will prevent more than half the crimes of violence. What is the great cause of murders, suicides, assaults, fighting and rioting? Everybody knows that it is drunkenness. If any man doubted his own eyes, all the statisticians of Europe and America will tell you that drunkenness alone is the cause of half, probably three-fourths, of all the crimes of violence. And what is the cause of drunkenness? Take up the testimony in criminal trials and you will find the witnesses testifying that the wrong began in a grog-shop, or the men engaged in it had been drinking. Now, if an excise law, or the Police, or the Penitentiary can put down the grog-shop, they ought to be employed for that purpose. Some one may say, hasn't a man a right to get drunk? Very doubtful, when drunkenness injures the community. Indeed, the statute law of most States makes drunkenness a crime. The real question is, has not society a right to defend its own life and property? It is universally admitted that it has; and this is the sole basis of the criminal law. Society has a perfect right to punish drunkenness, and yet more to punish those who make drunkards. Why do you punish a house of ill fame? Why do you punish gambling? Are they worse than the manufacture of drunkards? It is drunkenness which furnishes the fuel for the bagnios and gambling-houses of cities. The professional gambler keeps cool, for that is necessary to his success; but his victim drinks—is robbed and ruined. The hardened procuress deals little in her own trade, but her victims, male and female, drink the wine while it is red, and mingle in the dance while it is hot, and go down to death without reprieve. I shall not inquire whether, as responsible beings, they have a right to do this in order to be cheerful on Sundays, or agreeable company. But when the result of this is murder, suicide, fighting, immorality and infamy, I assert the plenary right of society to *destroy the sources of the evil.* A man has not a right to use even his own ground in such a way as to injure his neighbor, much less to cause multitudes of crimes, make numbers of paupers, and carry sorrow to the widow and orphans. Society may care little for any particular sect, or any particular opinion; but it cares a great deal for its own life and property, and must be insane indeed when it does not use every effort to protect them against manufactured drunkenness.

Rome was destroyed by its own internal corruption, although the land was covered with noble institutions and great public works. What did her Appian Way and her splendid baths avail Rome? And what will your Central Park and Croton Aqueduct avail you if social corruption drives out of your City the youth, virtue, intelligence and energy which alone can sustain and ennoble it?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Ecclesiastical Gathering—Canonization of Martyrs—The Health of Pius IX.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, June 24, 1867.

I fought my way into Rome under the protection of an old battered shield in the shape of a passport which has served for thirteen years. It has been in and out of Rome a dozen times, and many a Pope's agent has given it a blow, and some day it will be hung up among the bruised monuments of a traveler's long experience. For the past six years no new name has been written upon it, although it has carried me through Italy, France and countries in which the German language is spoken. At Rome they still insist that every visitor shall carry a certificate of character in his pocket, so that placemen may have the pleasure of fumbling it and writing their names upon it, and exacting money. It is a portion of what is left of the Inquisition and will soon pass away.

The crowds from other countries now passing through the gates of Rome have quite disorganized the established system, and many slip in without a very close inspection; but as most of them wear the livery of the Church less anxiety is felt.

The train in which I came down from Florence brought nearly thirteen hundred passengers, the greater part of whom were priests. It was not what is called a "slow train," although it was not got off until three-quarters of an hour after the regular time, and arrived five hours and a half later than the time named in the printed notice; in other words, instead of arriving at 9 o'clock in the morning, we reached Rome at 2:30 in the afternoon. This will serve to show what the Italian, or rather the Roman, mode of doing these things is, when the occasion makes extraordinary demands. The time consumed in making this passage of something more than 180 miles, was 17 hours. This is a considerable improvement upon the old diligence system, for under that the best that could be done was to overcome the distance in 30 or 40 hours.

It is reported that several thousand priests arrived in Rome on the same day that our train brought so many, and every day since they have continued to come in from every part in immense numbers. Italy, of course, contributes the largest part; but France, Spain, Austria, and, indeed, every Roman Catholic country is represented by thousands, or hundreds, or scores. Protestant countries like our own, with a Catholic element, also show a hand. In this great company Cardinals and Bishops are the most conspicuous, on account of the color and quality of their robes, and the number of their attendants; but the herd of common priests is what forms the most imposing, if not the most melancholy part of the spectacle. But when the higher ecclesiastics are called to appear in their vestments of ceremony, then these will only be conspicuous for numbers. One naturally asks what good these men, many of them ignorant and narrow-minded, have been doing in the countries from which they come. Italy, as was mentioned in a former letter, has 161,000 priests, and France, with a population half as large again, and better off in almost every respect, has but 40,000. That the former country has a priest for every 150 of its population, and the latter one for every 1,000, is the best proof that these so-called holy men of God may be to a country more of a scourge than a blessing.

On the day when the ceremonies of *Corpus Domini* were celebrated, with hundreds and thousands of monks of every order, there was also a great muster of ecclesiastics of highest rank, and opportunity was, for the first time, afforded to observe what a concourse of Cardinals and Bishops the present occasion has brought together. The number already on the ground cannot be less than five or six hundred, and there is sufficient time for others to arrive. There has been a partial illumination of St. Peter's for several nights past, and on the night of the 21st, the anniversary of the crowning of the present Pontiff, there was a pretty general illumination of the town. We have also had the magical display of Bengal lights in the great abyss of the Coliseum, with the light of the full moon to add still more to the effect. The bells have been sounded more than usual, and the guns of the sepulchre of Hadrian, in the morning and at mid-day, have rattled their peals over the city. We are promised a fine cannonading at the time the martyrs are canonized, and no doubt a good deal of powder will be burnt. It would probably be much the same if St. Peter or our Saviour should appear. They would be received with fire-works and a tinsel display, and a salute of twenty-one guns.

PIUS IX. is looking uncommonly well in his seventy-sixth year, and seems to be little the worse for wear after attaining his majority in office. One cannot say that he is not good for ten years more, if violent hands are not laid upon him by friends or enemies outside. The joys and sorrows of his high place sit easy upon him. There are those who insist that after the death of the present Pontiff, the shop will be shut and the Sovereign of each Catholic State will pope his own people, as the Emperor of Russia now does. But it seems almost too hopeful a view to take, and the probability is that other Bishops of Rome will succeed when the present has passed away.

The present year is one of extraordinary demonstrations, but every year at Rome the last ten days of June form a period of almost uninterrupted ceremonies. After *Corpus Domini* comes the anniversary of the Pope's installation, then the important festival of St. John, when the Pontiff goes in state to the basilica of St. John Lateran, the most dignified historic church in Rome, as it stands before St. Peters. Then follow the festivities of St. Peter and St. Paul. Very little else seems to be thought of by a great part of the population, and the programme of ceremonies in honor of saintly heroes is more studied than the records of worldly transactions. From day to day one flits from one border of Rome to another, and as wings do not grow upon men's shoulders one is obliged to live for most of the time in a hackney carriage, which, with the present low tariff, can be done without fear of the ruin of a moderate fortune.

The Romans, with the greed of a people living in great part upon the contributions of strangers, have tried to turn the present invasion to account by demanding a high price for a short period for their dingy rooms; but probably with no great success, as the principal part of the visitors are priests, who have very little money to spare. These proud Romans must find little pleasure in the thought that from the Pope and Governor of the State down to the lower classes of the population, so many are living upon charities which come from the outside.

The contrast between this occasion of ceremony and those of Christmas and Easter, is great, in that foreigners of our race are not now seen. The priests have their city and show almost to themselves. What keeps Anglo-Saxon sight-seers away, is not indifference to this most gorgeous of all displays ever seen in St. Peters, but the fear of heat and disease, and the fixed belief that Rome cannot be visited at this season. But the heat is not great, and Rome is no more free from maladies as most cities. Nearly everything needs to be done for Rome, and there is little probability that under present management much of anything will be done.

A great part of the houses need to be reconstructed. There are few in the whole city that are habitable according to our notions of comfort and decency. The overgrown palaces of the nobility, the stately public structures and the ancient monuments, make up the Rome of imagination; but the Rome to eat and drink in, and to sleep in comfortably is yet to be built. It claims to be the first Christian city of the world, yet in respect to what goes to make up in great part modern Christian civilization, it is behind nearly all the rest.

There is hardly space left in this letter to give you an account of the preparations making for the great days of ceremony which are to close the present week and crown another century of Apostolic faith; but in the next I will try to give some idea of what has been done and to be done.

ANGELICO.

TENNESSEE.

The Adventures of an Englishman in East Tennessee—William Napier and His Great Failure as an American Farmer.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 1, 1867.

As the operations of WM. NAPIER in Baltimore and New-York have excited some curiosity to know more of his history, I purpose giving a review of his adventures in East Tennessee, for as the sequel will show, he is an adventurer.

In the Fall of 1866 this English gentleman came to this country and represented himself as a man of great property in England, and a brother of Lord NAPIER. He gave his name as WILLIAM NAPIER, and represented that he had heard of the climate and many natural advantages of this country, and that he come to investigate, and if satisfied, to purchase extensive tracts of land and bring over a colony of Scotchmen. He went to the beautiful valley of the French Broad and there found just such lands and advantages as he desired. I visited the scene of his late operations on professional business, and having had occasion to investigate his business affairs, I can give some facts which will be of interest.

Finding this valley of the French Broad, shaded on both sides by the grand Smoky Mountains, and watered by the French Broad, Chuckey and Pigeon Rivers, a valley of great fertility and beauty, he selected a farm of 400 acres in the forks of the Pigeon and Chuckey Rivers, as the choicest tract, and contracted for its purchase with Gen. A. E. SMITH for the sum of $25,000 in gold. Adjoining this farm, and lying on the banks of the French Broad River, he leased from other parties 1,100 acres more of rich bottom land, and gave to the whole the name of "The Farms."

The $25,000 in gold was to be paid in three annual payments. For the 1,100 acres leased he agreed to pay high rents. Having thus secured a large tract of land, he sent to England for his family and servants, and in the meantime went North to purchase tools, machinery, stores and equipments for his plantation. Those purchases he made on an extensive scale. He visited banks and talked fluently of the exchange of sterling for currency, presented heavy drafts on London for collection, and gave stocks to be sent over the waters for conversion. From some of the banks he procured advances on his drafts and his stocks, which were left for collaterals, and, with letters of introduction from Presidents and Cashiers, he visited stores and workshops and purchased plentifully of everything needed to completely equip his acres. He bought household stores in great quantity. Agricultural implements of every kind were bought and forwarded at heavy expense—shovel plows and revolving plows and sub-soil plows; cultivators, corn planters and corn plows; seed drills, harrows and rollers; reapers and mowers and threshers; stump pullers; wagons of every kind and harness; furniture for his house, seeds for his farms and gardens, machinery for mills, phosphate of lime and plaster to enrich the soil. All these things were bought on credit, or paid for with money obtained from banks on drafts and collaterals. These things were shipped by rail and river, and then by wagon to his home.

In the Spring, or late in the Winter of 1867, he came with his family and servants to his retreat in the quiet valley. In the meantime he had bought horses, and mules, and oxen, and cattle, and sheep. His shepherd was from Canada and his sheep numbered 400. He bought them in this country and they are but common stock, but he had fine stock coming. His laborers were all whites and were paid liberal wages. With all this help the old man begun his work. He hired men to grub the timber land of all underbrush and stumps, and sow it in grass for his flocks. His woods look now like well-cleaned parks. He hired other men to drain his bottoms and this was well done, repair and ditch the fences, and gather up the stones. His fields are as smooth and clean as a lawn, and as beautiful to look at. Others were digging a race for a mill which was to have been built this Summer, and with which he expected to grind up his grains. While these extensive and costly improvements were being made, other laborers were preparing the ground and sowing seeds for the harvest. About 900 acres have been put in grain and the harvest will be great. And now this July sun is ripening 200 acres of wheat, and many acres of barley, and oats, and corn, and rice, and rye. The dream of this old man was to be the lord here in this beautiful valley of the finest farm in the land, And if he could have finished his improvements on the scale they were begun, his dream would have been realized, for nowhere does the sun ripen more abundant harvests, nowhere are the seasons more favorable, nowhere is the soil more fertile or the climate so delightful, as there in the beautiful Valley of the French Brood.

As might have been expected, such heavy outlays but no apparent resources soon provoked suspicions and murmurings among creditors. But the man who would attempt to carry out such an enterprise must have resources of some kind. What NAPIER lacked in money capital he made up by a great deal of assurance, good business habits and a fluent tongue. Anxious creditors who came to secure their claims were shown about his farms and treated with great civility, and received positive assurances of great wealth in England, and had all inconsistencies explained away and all suspicions quieted; received, in fact, everything but money. Promises and deceptions satisfied all but a few of the shrewdest, who succeeded in obtaining security. His family came and some attempted to make their acquaintance and judge from them of their position in England, but the family went out but seldom. They remained quietly in their little farm house and the inquiring neighbors learned but little concerning them.

Mr. NAPIER himself talked but little. He was punctual in his business appointments; transacted his business quickly and then was off. He had no time for conversation with his neighbors. When he first came he talked willingly of his family connection, of his wealth, of his past and of his future prospects. But while these debts were being incurred, while creditors were suspicious, he had little time for communicating any facts that might expose him to new suspicions.

The crisis came at last. Bankers found their drafts protested for non-payment and non-acceptance. Collaterals were found spurious, and creditors were pressing. About the 10th of July Mr. NAPIER went East for the ostensible purpose of procuring money. His governess, against whom scandal has now opened her tongue, accompanied him. While in New-York he was arrested, as your readers are already informed, was bailed, and escaped to Europe.

The day after he left his farms his wife's sister arrived with means to carry back to London Mrs. NAPIER and family. This lady, as is rumored, said that NAPIER had no means whatever, that his wife and her family have been dissatisfied with him for some time, and that she shall live with him no longer. Mrs. NAPIER is the daughter of J. H. LLOYD, a member of the London Bar, and a man of wealth. She is a lady of intelligence and refinement. Whether or not she knew the purpose for which her husband came here I do not know. It is probable that he misrepresented his intentions, or, perhaps, he had no corrupt motives.

Mr. NAPIER left on the farms a great deal of personal property which has never been really paid for, but which is now being disposed of for the benefit of creditors. His property of this description was worth $25,000. He never made any payments on the real estate, but spent a very large sum on improvements. His crops he left standing ripe in the field. They are worth a great sum if they were well gathered and looked after, but I fear now that they will be lost. His liabilities are very heavy. Messrs. BAXTER, CHAMPION and RICKS, attorneys, in this city, hold heavy claims against him, mostly secured. His debts in the valley are for stock and to contractors, and amount to a large sum. His debts are far greater than his assets. It is almost impossible to determine what object Mr. NAPIER had in view. One of the most charitable views I can take is that he was a monomaniac on the subject of farming. In addition to the 1,500 acres he already controlled, he had contracted for several additional tracts. He seemed to have a great desire to own immense farms. He was always at work perfecting improvements or devising new plans. He would ride over his fields for hours watching the growing crops. He talked of the day when his cattle should feed on and cover the mountains about him. He pictured the rivers filled with boats and the railroads burdened with cars transporting to market his farm products. His wool was to be the finest in the markets. His grain was to make better flour and meal, and his stock was to be finer than any in the land. It was this passion that prompted him to undertake his wild schemes.

There is nothing to show any corrupt intent. He paid his laborers and paid them well, though, of course, he paid them with borrowed money; but all the money he handled was appropriated toward valuable improvements. He was not extravagant in his personal expenses. His family lived in a small, comfortable farm-house. He dressed neatly, but not extravagantly. He squandered nothing.

It may be be expected that when once embarrassed, and when he had good prospects for final success, his friends and relatives would relieve him. From all I have been able to learn, I think he had some such weakness or some such hopes in view. I see no proofs of bare-faced rascality.

It is greatly to be regretted that he has failed. He would have been of great benefit to the farming interests of this country. He employed many hands, and would have raised great quantities of grain which would have given labor and brought wealth to the country. If he had had a heavy capital he could have carried on his farm on the scale he begun, and he would have made it a perfect garden. His forests would have been clean and clear as parks, and his fields would have been as mellow and free from stones and roots as the clearest garden bed. And then the mountains look down on these beautiful fields and forests. They are grand and glorious mountains, for they cool the air of the hottest July days and send down refreshing dews every night. The rivers, too, are clear and swift, and wash around the base of the mountains amid the rocks and over the falls with a sweet music, but oftentimes with a wild roar. I do not wonder that this Englishman, who had such a passion for rich fields sought this retreat, for I know of no better farming lands than these in the beautiful Valley of the French Broad, shaded with grand old mountains, and watered with such clear, swift rivers.

OMEGA.

Steam in the Streets—How it Can be Used to Advantage.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of facilitating travel from the upper to the lower part of this City has occupied the attention of the public for some time past, the accomplishment of which seems to be looked upon by all as a pressing necessity. There have been a number of plans brought forward and urged, without, as yet, any definite result having been reached. To all such plans there have been objections urged on the ground of expense, time necessary for completion, or injury to property. There are two points that are generally accepted as requisite, viz.: First, that two lines, one on the east, connecting with the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad, and one on the west side of town, connecting with the Hudson River Railroad, both converging to some point in the lower part of the City; second, they shall be so constructed that fast trains can be run with safety, stopping at few stations, and running from the upper to the lower part of the City in the shortest practicable time.

There are two other points upon which opinions differ, and which seem to be those presenting the greatest difficulties: First, the manner of constructing a road without enormous cost or injury to property, that will permit the running of fast trains with safety; second, the power to be used for working such road and the method of applying such power. These are points which fall within the special province of the engineers, and it is upon them that I wish to make a few suggestions.

For the use of fast trains a dugway should be made, the same as proposed by the Metropolitan Transit Company for their lower line, but to run along the centre of an avenue instead of through the blocks, of sufficient depth to allow cars to pass under the bridges at the cross-streets without the bridges being too much raised. There should be two tracks, one for up and one for down trains. Along the centre of the dugway between the tracks, there should be posts supporting cross-beams level with or a little above the surface of the street; upon these cross-beams there should be laid two other tracks to accommodate the way travel. The space between the rails of the upper tracks should be slated, except where it would be desirable to make a light covering to allow snow to sift through, to prevent accidents, and for ventilation. The rails of the lower tracks should be fastened to the sides of the dugway and to the centre posts, dispensing with cross-ties at the bottom and making a broad track. The wheels of the carriages for the lower track should run outside the cars with the full width of the cars between them; this would allow large wheels to be used without increasing the height of the cars or the depth of the dugway to receive them, and would be preferable for high speed. The entrance to the cars should be on the side. There should be sufficient space between the bottom of the dugway and the cars to prevent obstruction of the lower track by snow. The surface or way-track being laid upon the cross-beams with the space between slated could not be seriously obstructed by snow except upon the bridges at the cross-streets which could be easily kept clean.

Now as to the second point that I wish to consider, viz: the power to be used and the method of applying it. Without entering into the merits or demerits of the various plans that have been proposed for dispensing with horses and applying other power to the working of city roads, it must be acknowledged that steam applied directly to the cars has done good work and has been the only practicable thing for fast traveling the world over. It has been urged against it for city use that it makes smoke and frightens horses: The smoke is easily prevented by the use of liquid fuel and proper combustion, and a horse will scare at anything that is new to him; the only remedy is to get him used to it. These objections I consider of little importance. The only thing that is necessary to the application of steam to city roads is to apply it in such a manner as to render it more profitable than horses. I think that the experience of all who have heretofore substituted steam for horses has been against the economy of steam as heretofore applied for that purpose, but that it can be made more economical, more speedy, with less first cost than horses, I do not think admits of a doubt,—if it is properly applied to the work. I will endeavor to explain what I mean by the power being properly applied to the work, which I believe to be of the utmost importance to the economical working of any steam roads, especially city roads, where single cars are used. In all steam cars, as now used, the power of the steam is exerted through the engine upon the wheels by means of a connection between the wheels and the engine, which admits of no variation of speed in the one without a compounding variation in the other. When the wheels run fast the engine runs fast and *vice versa.* Now, as the power which an engine is capable of exerting is exactly in proportion to its speed, (being greater at high speed and less at low speed) and the power which is necessary to apply to a car is nearly always greater at low speed than when running fast, it follows that the present method of constructing these cars enables the engine to give the greatest amount of power when the least is required, and the least amount where most is required, which surely cannot be right, and necessitates the using of large heavy engines to do light work. In other words, the engine must be large enough to give the greatest required power at the lowest speed.

With engines so constructed and applied to the cars as to allow a variation of the speed of the engine without a corresponding variation in the speed of the car, thus allowing the full power of the engine to be applied to the car at slow as well as at fast speed, there could be a saving of full three-quarters of the weight of machinery now required, and a further saving of weight of car, which is now necessary for the proper strength to bear the great weight and strain of the heavy engine and machinery. This would obviate much wear and tear of track and rolling-stock, reduce the expense of repairs, as well as first cost of construction. The waste of power from the above causes in hauling heavy trains with locomotives is very great, but there the weight of the locomotive is required for traction, and the measure of the power is the slipping of the wheels. The roads being graded to almost a level and stops few, it is not so exorbitant as to be unbearable. While with light cars such as are needed for city use, steep grades, short curves and frequent stops, the loss becomes enormous, and it is not to be wondered at that these companies who have within the last few years introduced dummies in the place of horses have found their expenses increased and their profits diminished. When we consider that owing to the power being wrongly applied, they have carried extra weight of machinery, &c., to a greater amount than that for which they have received payment, the fact is accounted for. Within the past year there has been perfected a method of applying steam or other expansive force to cars for street use by which the above difficulties are obviated. It has been entirely satisfactory in its operation, and bids fair to assist in executing the statute against cruelty to animals by rendering the displacement of horses upon the street cars both practicable and profitable.

ENGINEER.

The Whisky "Frauds"—A Plea for the Distillers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 8, 1867.

Concurring to a great extent in the remarks made by you upon this subject, I demur to the condemnation passed by you upon the perpetrators thereof, *other than the officers of the Government.*

When a Government glaringly and grossly violates by its laws the laws of nature, nature takes care to be obeyed in preference to the ignorant Government which sets itself in opposition to her will. Suffering undoubtedly results, consequence not of nature nor of the individual misconduct of the sufferer, but of the bad laws imposed by the Government. Disobedience to such bad laws is not criminal, though by the confounding of right and wrong effected by such bad laws, disobedience thereto but too often conducts to the disregard even of righteous laws.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of the total abstainers, the distiller will never cease out of the land. He supplies a want which man's nature experiences; at the same time that the demand for grain for distilling purposes provides the only safe provision against times of dearth and scarcity.

When a Government seeks, as does ours, to act in utter disregard of nature's laws, and of the dictates of justice, by levying a poll tax of the most onerous character, disguised under the form of an Excise Law, on a necessary of life the smuggler becomes a public benefactor.

Reduce the tax on spirits from 2,000 per cent. to about fifty, and a far larger revenue would be secured, while the occupation of the smuggler, with all its consequent evils, would disappear.

While folly apes the garb of wisdom and philanthropy, and in such guise rules in Congress, the smuggler is as essential to the existence of the community as the farmer, and his (the smuggler's) reward will be the greater in proportion to the services he renders to society and to the difficulties placed in the way of rendering them by ignorant legislation *i. e.* to the social and physical risks the smuggler runs.

His incarceration in a criminal prison will not render him criminal, nor should it subject him to social discredit; but it will tend yet more to the confounding of all notions of right and wrong, until at length the convict, guilty of theft, embezzlement or other crime, will come to be regarded as merely an "unlucky" not as a criminal individual.

In writing thus permit me to assure you that I have no interest of any kind in spirituous liquors or distilleries other than as a citizen of the United States.

In the course of a twelvemonth I scarcely take one glass of spirits; my constitution does not need it; but that is no reason why I should deprive others, whose organizations stamp it as a necessary of life, in this climate of extremes.

It is as an earnest student of social science; of the science emphatically which teaches the conditions of human well-being, that I arrive at the conclusions above suggested. It is to the ignorance of this science, so unfortunately prevalent in this country, that so much recent mischievous legislation is to be ascribed.

I inclose my card, and have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

CONSTANT SUSCRIBER.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

The Georgia Republican State Convention at Atlanta on the 4th inst., was attended by two hundred and twenty-six delegates, representing sixty-nine counties, embracing each Congressional District in the State. On motion, Gen. MCGEE DUNN, of Gen. POPE's staff, was invited to a seat on the speaker's stand, and he was welcomed by the assemblage in the most enthusiastic manner.

Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, recently appointed by Gen. POPE Mayor of Atlanta, was selected to preside, and on assuming the chair delivered an address, in the course of which he said:

We have assembled to-day as the representatives of the different counties of the State, for the purpose of formally organizing the National Union Republican Party of Georgia. As citizens of a great commonwealth, we have come together to exchange our views in relation to the best mode of redeeming our State from the evils of confusion, and from the errors and prejudices to which many of our countrymen have long been wedded. We are here to raise the banner of the Union, of education, of equal justice, and of the political rights of all. We are here to proclaim freedom—freedom of opinion, freedom of expression, freedom of person—such freedom as ought only to be restrained by laws which all good men are willing to obey. We are here to pledge ourselves anew to that flag which has floated triumphant from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores; which has emerged from the smoke of a thousand battles with its brilliance undimmed and not a star missing from its gorgeous galaxy. To this flag all can submit without a taint of dishonor; for it has proven itself a power not by human means to be withstood. We are here to adopt such a platform of principles as every friend of his country, under our present circumstances, can subscribe to and successfully defend.

We shall meet with opposition from those who cannot yet be made to comprehend our condition, and who still entertain some vague hope that the past will return. We shall be assailed by those who are still too unpatriotic to desire the common welfare, and by those who still look for life in dead eyes. For one of these classes we have scorn, for the other compassion. But our course is plain, and not to be disregarded, if we wish to bring order out of chaos. We have a destiny to fulfill.

At noon the Convention took a recess until 4 P. M., and during the intermission a mass meeting was held in the open air. Of the numbers present the Atlanta *Opinion* says: "Of the immensity of the assemblage, none but those who occupied positions which enabled them to overlook the thousands of faces turned toward the speaker's stand can form any correct conception. We heard estimates made ranging from twelve to twenty thousand. The admission was general that the assemblage was larger than that which greeted Senator DOUGLAS and Mr. STEPHENS at the same spot in the memorable canvass of 1860."

The Declaration of Independence was read, after which an oration was delivered by Mr. A. W. TENNEY, of New-York. Rev. J. M. SIMMS, a colored clergyman, of Savannah, followed, and he was succeeded by Mr. SIMEON W. BEARD.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the Committee on Resolutions reported, and a Committee of four from each Congressional District was appointed to act as a State Central Committee of the Union Republican Party of Georgia. The resolutions were considered separately and were adopted unanimously, as follows:

Whereas, We humbly acknowledge our dependence upon an overruling Providence, who shapes the destinies of men and nations, thank Almighty God for having, through agencies and instrumentalities in His wisdom selected, preserved our Government when its deepest foundations were being shaken by the mighty upheavings of the recent rebellion. And

Whereas, The loyal men of Georgia desire the earliest practicable settlement of the disturbed condition of the country: and whereas, we believe that the establishment of justice is essential to enduring peace, that patriotism should be exalted as a virtue, and it is the duty of the State to cherish all its people; and whereas, those who assert these principles are called Republicans throughout the Union. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we adopt the name of the Union Republican Party of Georgia, and declare ourselves in alliance with the National Republican Party of the Union, and for the unconditional support of these States.

2. That we pledge our hearty support to the reconstruction measures of the Congress of the United States.

3. That it is the duty of the State to educate all her children, and to that end we recommend the establishment of a general system of free schools.

4. That the Union Republican Party is identified in its history and by its essential principles with the rights, the interests, and the dignity of labor, and is in sympathy with the toiling masses of society; and that the working men of Georgia will receive at its hands every encouragement and assistance that may be necessary to protect their full rights; and, that in their maintenance of the position taken and the principles we have this day avowed, we cordially invite the cooperation of all citizens, without regard to their political antecedents.

5. That the Union Republican Party of the State of Georgia pledges itself to maintain the free and legal rights of all men, and we will abide by the prescribed terms of restoration, in electing to office those men only who can comply, in all respects, with the requirements of the acts of Congress, and who prefer the Government of the United States to any other that could be framed.

On motion of H. P. FARROW, Esq., the following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our high admiration and esteem for Major-Gen. JOHN POPE, commanding this district, and of cordially indorsing his wise, patriotic and statesmanlike administration of the Reconstruction Laws, with assurances on our part that he shall, at all times, have the encouragement and support of the Union Republican Party in Georgia, in his further endeavors to institute a loyal and legal Government for our beloved State.

The Effect of a Pardon—Instructions from Gen. Pope.

The following note is published in the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican:*

Permit me to use your paper to state that the Board of Registration for this city has received instructions from headquarters to register all persons who will take the prescribed oath. Will those gentlemen who called at our office on Saturday last, with their pardons in their hands, please call again if they wish to register under the above regulation? If they will name a suitable hour we will be glad to give them proper attention. Respectfully,

HENRY S. WETMORE, President Board.

SAVANNAH, July 3, 1867.

The Street Car Question in Mobile.

United States Commissioner TURNER, of Mobile, Ala., has placed the President of a street-car Company under bonds to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court to a charge of violating the Civil Rights Bill, in enforcing the regulations of the Company prohibiting negroes to ride in the cars. The Commissioner says:

"The street railroad car, so far as the public is concerned, is something that one citizen has as much right to as another, no matter what may be their respective color or race—nor can this opinion trench upon what is commonly called social equality. Social equality is one thing, civil and political equality is another. The locomotion upon any highway or public thoroughfare is one of the personal rights of the citizen, and to deprive him of that right because of his race or color, is made a misdemeanor by this law. It is not the deprivation of ALLEN ALEXANDER (the prosecutor in this suit) of his right to ride in the street car that constitutes the offence, for if the rules of the Company allowed it, and he was still prevented by anyone from doing so, his only remedy would be by a suit in the civil Court for damages. But the very gist of the offence is that defendant is enforcing, or causing to be enforced, certain rules and regulations which deprive a large class of citizens of certain personal rights, because of their race or color. This, in my opinion, is what gives jurisdiction to the Commissioner's Court, and not the violation of the right of some individual citizen because he is a colored man."

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that VERRILL, convicted last week of murder, still affirms his innocence. HARRIS, his associate in the crime, on Wednesday was again confronted under circumstances of especial solemnity, and after being informed that to charge the crime of murder upon VERRILL, unless he was really concerned in it, was a crime worse, if possible, than the original murder, and that if he had accused VERRILL falsely he had better now confess the whole truth, reiterated that every word of his confession is true and that he has no word to change.

The Gloucester (Mass.) *Advertiser* says that in consequence of representations by Gen. BUTLER, Secretary MCCULLOCH has directed that the tax of three cents per hundred pounds for weighing salt taken in bond to be used in curing fish, be omitted by the Collectors of Customs at fishing ports, on the ground that salt so taken is not withdrawn for exportation, nor exported, in the sense contemplated by the act under which the tax has been collected.

A negro farm laborer, who was sent by his employer, Mr. DAVID WANDS, from Greenbush to Albany, on Friday evening, 5th inst., to bring home his daughter, who was on a visit to some friends, committed an assault on the young lady, and attempted to violate her person when near her father's residence. Her screams attracted attention, and the fellow fled. He was arrested on the afternoon of the following day.

At a colored picnic at the Terwilleger Grove, Bergen County, N. J., on Friday, 5th inst., at about midnight, CÆSAR ZABRISKIE was stabbed to the heart by another negro, SAM. SUTTON. It is said SUTTON had an old grudge against ZABRISKIE, and stabbed him when he suspected no harm. After the murder, SUTTON escaped. The murdered negro was an industrious man. The alleged murderer is a disreputable character.

On the morning of the 3d of July a resident of Vesper, Onondaga County, named ROWLAND, was found murdered in his bed, and robbed of $1,300 in Government bonds which he had in his possession. Mr. ROWLAND slept alone in the lower part of the house, his wife and the other members of the family being up stairs. The robber created no alarm, and the deed was not discovered until the morning.

The Francestown Bank (N. H.) was broken into on the night of the 4th. The outside door of the safe was removed, the lock being completely demolished. It is supposed that the burglars became alarmed at this stage of their proceedings, as they left without making any apparent attempt to break the inside door of the safe, which is of steel. They obtained about $150 worth of revenue stamps.

When the bill for expenses incurred in entertaining Messrs. WILSON and KELLEY, in New-Orleans, was presented to the City Finance Committee for approval, it was indorsed: "As the city authorities had no part in the reception of the above gentlemen, who were received by the Mayor solely on behalf of a faction of the community, the claim is disallowed." It amounted to $302 05.

A Denver correspondent reports that Gen. HANCOCK, in one of his councils with SAFANTI, Chief of the Kiowas, made the latter a present of a Major-General's coat, buttons, straps, &c. A few days later SAFANTI, with a few braves, rode up in plain sight of Fort Dodge, and presuming on his official rank, gobbled the Government herd of cattle and decamped.

The Rochester *Express* is assured by an old resident of Wayne County, that the wheat crop of that county will be the best that has been gathered there within the past twenty years; that the corn crop will be a very good one—if it progresses as well as expected—and that there will be an abundant yield of good hay.

The reward of $1,000 offered for the apprehension of the West Auburn (Me.) murderers will not be paid, it is said, as the State Courts have decided that a town has no right to offer a reward for the detection of a crime or of criminals, and that in such cases only the Governor and Council are authorized to act.

A Texas correspondent says that State has all the advantages of the Northwest in cheap, rich lands, and all the advantages of the South in a genial climate. Many million acres are now to be had at 50c. to $1 per acre, on every part of which fifteen bushels of wheat or a bale of cotton can be grown every year.

A case is now before the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska, involving claims to a very large amount of property in that State. The question is whether the deed given by the party who preëmpted the land before receiving the patent from the United States, is valid.

One of the rumors from Colorado is to the effect that much bad feeling prevails there at the alleged insufficient Government protection. Some talk of repudiating and raising a force to resist the collection of Government taxes. Gen. SHERMAN's late orders infuse more confidence.

The Portland *Transcript*, which was removed to Lewiston after the fire; the *Argus*, which went to Saco; the *Zion's Advocate* and *Christian Mirror*, which went to Paris, (Me.,) and the *Star*, which went into temporary quarters in Portland, are now, with the *Press*, printed under one roof.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* says there has never been a season when salmon were so plenty as the present. There were three thousand five hundred pounds taken in one day last week near Lincolnville. They sold for $1,750. Some of the salmon weighed over 30 pounds.

The Stonington line has procured four large steamers, the *Grampus, Walrus, Nautilus* and *Manatus*, which were built for the outside line between Philadelphia and Boston. Two of the boats will probably be fitted by Sept. 7, and commence running regularly at that date.

A dispatch dated the 5th inst. says: "Corn has been injured about ten per cent. by grasshoppers in Kansas, and ten per cent. by the floods; yet there will be an abundant yield. Wheat is being harvested, and all through Southern Kansas there is an unusually large crop."

During the month of June the aggregate number of baths taken at the twelve places in Boston provided by the city was 179,107. Of these persons, 15,070 were women and girls. Last year the whole number in June was 107,070.

Matters are reported by a dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, to be in a deplorable condition above Fort Harper. A Government contractor has one hundred teams there, and cannot move an inch. Freight is accumulating, and cannot be stirred on account of the Indians.

A lynx was killed in Scott County, Minn., on the evening of the 30th ult., which, as the County Auditor reports to headquarters, "measures from hind to front feet five feet and seven inches, and looks very terrible."

The corner-stone of the Indiana Soldiers' Home at Knightstown was laid on the 4th, with appropriate ceremonies, an immense throng of spectators being present. Gen. BAKER delivered an address.

Ten students of Brown University left Providence on the 5th inst., intending to visit the White Mountains, Lake George, Saratoga and the Catskill Mountains—walking all the way.

On the evening of the 2d inst. an altercation took place in Nebraska City between JOHN MCFARLAND and JOHN O'BRIEN, resulting in MCFARLAND stabbing and killing O'BRIEN.

A man named BUCKMINSTER was last week convicted in Danielsonville, Conn., on fifty-two counts, of selling liquor, and fined $20 and costs on each.

Houston, Texas, is to have a new Masonic temple, to be ninety-three feet square, five stories in height, and to cost $50,000 in gold.

There was no general celebration of the Fourth at any of the cities in Kansas, though business was generally suspended.

The hay being ready for the scythe, the New-Hampshire Legislature adjourned on the 8th inst. *sine die.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Weekly Death-Record—Increased Mortality in Certain Districts—A Word from Brooklyn.

The following letter from Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, was yesterday presented to the Board of Health:

In the week ending July 6 there were 472 deaths in New-York and 258 in Brooklyn. Zymotic diseases were predominant causes of the mortality. These and the convulsive and wasting infantile disorders caused all the increase in the weekly death-list since the remarkably healthful weeks in June. Last week the ratio of the zymotic deaths to total by all causes was 20.72 in New-York, and 43.03 in Brooklyn. Measles and scarlatina killed 48 in New-York and 25 in Brooklyn, and diarrhœal disorders—mostly in children—destroyed 67 lives in the former City and 67 in the latter.

The number of children that died under one year of age was 165, or 34.96 per cent. of the total mortality in New-York, and 108, or 43.63 per cent. of the total in Brooklyn; while of children under five years old, 284, or 60.17 per cent. of the total list died in the former city, and 169, or 67.33 per cent. of the total in the latter. It was a hot and damp week, the mean temperature being 77° Fahrenheit, and the average humidity being 65-100 of total saturation of the atmosphere; yet the mean heat was nearly three degrees less than in the corresponding week of last year.

The increased mortality was experienced only in those districts that are either overcrowded or unclean and badly drained, or where all these evils coexist. In the Ninth Ward, populous with industrious and cleanly inhabitants, there was but one death in every 4,280; in the Fifteenth Ward, still more cleanly and more comfortably housed, only one in 8,500 of the inhabitants of that well-housed and well-drained part of the City died. But in the First, Fourth, Sixth and Eleventh Wards, where the evils of overcrowding and sanitary neglect of tenant-houses, and of defective local and general drainage predominate, there perished 97 persons in a total population of 105,911, or nearly 1 to every 1,000 living in those unhealthy districts. The eastern streets of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards were the localities in which the increase of mortality mainly occurred last week. To these unhealthful localities and to the rapid increase of the infantile death-rate special attention needs to be given.

It was in the children under three years of age in the places above mentioned that the grave gathered its increased harvest last week. Adult life in such localities did not succumb to the local causes that destroyed an extra hundred of infant lives in a single week; but the coming week will prove the truth of a great physician's observation that "these places where infants are most apt to die are necessarily the places where survivors are most apt to be sickly, and that it cannot be too distinctly recognized that a local mortality of children denotes a high local prevalence of those causes which determine the degeneration of race." As in the great hospitals during the war we judged of the hygienic condition of the atmosphere of the wards and hospital sites, not by the appearance of the vigorous attendants, but by the appearance and progress of wounds in the soldier, who by loss of blood and by sufferings had been brought down to the feebleness of an infant; so in our crowded cities, the feebleness and sensitiveness of the infant gives the first indication of unhealthiness and peril in the atmosphere of localities where epidemics breed.

In the week's returns in Brooklyn, Deputy Registrar Dr. STILES justly remarks that "the unhealthy season brings into marked contrast the rate of mortality in the healthy and unhealthy wards. While the rate in the majority is of one death per 1,000, in the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Eighteenth Wards, the influence of the season is hardly felt." An inspection of Dr. STILES' records presents the fact that in the Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn must be found local causes for the sudden increase of mortality in that city. In both cities the same lessons and warnings are given. No family should disregard them, for cleanliness, ventilation and sanitary purification throughout these cities can forestall evils greater than all the arts of the physician can cure.

Steam Communication with China and Japan.

MR. ALLAN MCLANE, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, starts to-morrow on an official tour of inspection over the routes of the line. He proceeds to San Francisco, thence to Japan, and will finally visit Hong Kong and Shanghae. He goes with plenipotentiary authority, to regulate all that may seem to need regulating, throughout the entire route, which is over 13,000 miles long. By means of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and its China branch, New-York has communication three times a month with San Francisco, and every six weeks—soon to be monthly—with Japan and China. When the China line was projected, and, chiefly through the energetic efforts of Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN, the Secretary for the China branch, was successfully put in operation, it was not anticipated that during the first year or two it would do more than pay expenses. But already it is found profitable, and, as the traffic increases, and especially when the completion of the Pacific Railroad makes the route across this continent and so to China by far the shortest and pleasantest from Europe, the addition to the revenues of the Company will be very great. During Mr. MCLANE's absence, his brother, Mr. LOUIS MCLANE, now President of the corporation known as WELLS, FARGO & CO., identified with the California trade, will be President *pro tem.* of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—The Fort Gansevoort Property to be Sold.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday morning. Present.—The Mayor, Comptroller, Chamberlain, Recorder and Presidents of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have not the power to sell either Franklin or Governeur Markets, and cannot give a warrantee of the title thereof, for the reason that section 35 of article 4, of the Ordinance of 1844, limits the power of the Commission to sell real estate belonging to the City to "that not in use or reserved for public purposes."

The following resolution, offered by the Chamberlain, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Counsel to the Corporation has this day advised the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that they have not the legal power in themselves to sell the property actually in use for public markets; and

Whereas, Even if the power to sell such property existed, the exercise of the power under the present laws is of doubtful expediency; and

Whereas, The property known as the Fort Gansevoort property, purchased for a public market, but not used, or likely to be used, for any public purpose, is wholly unproductive, although of great value; therefore,

Resolved, That said Gansevoort property be sold in lots at public auction, to the highest bidders for the same, on due notice, and in the usual manner, and that the Comptroller be directed to take the necessary proceedings to carry this resolution into effect.

One of the Commissioners said he had no doubt the property will yield over $1,000,000.

The Commission then adjourned.

Stagnation of Business.

All branches of business are at this time unusually dull. It is the season of stagnation. There is a general drouth in trade. There are very few buyers in town, and the sellers are taking or preparing to take their annual breathing-spell. Merchants say that the prospects for the Fall trade are good. At the West the crops promise a bountiful yield, and a plentiful surplus will be sent thence for the purchase of goods in this city. In the South there has been more corn planting this year than last, and all the money of the Southern people will not be expended for bread and meat. Meantime, for the present, dullness everywhere reigns. Our city hotels have, for the most part, a plentiful lack of boarders, and at the watering places the season has hardly commenced. The dog-star rages, and everybody is hot and lazy.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base-Ball in Brooklyn—Eckford vs. Atlantic.

A spirited game was played at the Union Grounds, yesterday, in which the champion Atlantics and the well-known Eckford Club were the participants. From the close game which the Eckfords played with the Mutuals, last week, everybody anticipated that this contest would be close and exciting. In consequence, a large and interested concourse of spectators were in attendance. Although the disparity in the score would indicate the contrary, the game was sharp and exciting, and the fielding of a nature to call forth frequent applause. A heavy shower which came up at the end of the sixth inning brought the game to a sudden termination. At this time the score stood 11 to 4, with the champions in the van. Double plays were made in the fourth and fifth innings by the Eckfords, which were beauties in their way. PATTERSON, the new second base player of the Eckfords, took a prominent part in these double plays, in which he was assisted by WOOD and KLEIN. If the game had been played to a conclusion, the Eckfords would undoubtedly have reduced the odds against them. We append the score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, c. f.	3	0	Klein, 1st b.	3	0
Smith, s. s.	1	1	Swandel, p.	1	1
Start, 1st b.	2	2	Wood, s. s.	2	0
Crane, 2d b.	3	1	Patterson, 2d b.	1	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	1	Ryan, c. f.	3	0
Mills, c.	2	2	Fesler, l. f.	2	1
Kenney, l. f.	1	2	Nelson, c.	2	1
Zeittlein, p.	2	1	Josh. Snyder, r. f.	3	0
McDonald, r. f.	1	1	G. Grum, 3d b.	1	1
Total	18	11	Total	18	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Atlantic	0	1	3	2	5	0—11
Eckford	0	0	0	0	4	0—4

Umpire—Mr. FORSYTH, of the Gotham Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MONK and GREEN.
Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.
Flycatches—Atlantic, 7; Eckford, 7.
Out on fouls—Atlantic, 2; Eckford, 2.
Passed balls—MILLS, 4; NELSON, 1.
Struck out—KENNY, 1; KLINE, 1; FESHER, 1.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

FEMALE STABBING AFFRAY.

MARY NICHOLS and JOHANNA MCCORD, domestics employed in the restaurant No. 536 Broadway, quarreled on Monday evening, when JOHANNA seized a carving-knife and dealt her unfortunate opponent a terrific blow on the head with the weapon, not succeeding in inflicting a very dangerous wound. Officer KILALEE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested the belligerent JOHANNA, and she was held for trial yesterday, in default of bail.

NIGHT HAWKS.

JOHN EARLY and JOHN ASH are both young men, and habitually frequent the streets by night, with a view to plunder. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning these fellows noticed a man asleep near the *World* Office, and at once attempted to rob him. Officer HAGGERTY, of the Second Precinct, was watching their movements and arrested both the would-be

thieves before they had consummated the robbery. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoners were fully committed for trial.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE BURGLARS.

Thomas Burns, Lawrence Griffin and John Williams were arraigned before the Court yesterday, on a charge of having burglariously entered the bonded warehouse No. 58 Greenwich-street. The particulars of this attempt and the arrest of the accused were published in yesterday's Times. Butler H. Bixby, who occupies the warehouse, made the necessary affidavits regarding the method of the burglary. Nathaniel Donnelly, manager of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s silk department, identified the silk found disturbed in the warehouse as the property of said firm and Officer Rennally detailed the circumstances of the arrests. All three of the accused were then committed for trial, without bail. Griffin is a native of New-York, as is also Williams; Burns was born in Ireland.

THE MONTAUK INSURANCE COMPANY BURGLARY.

The case of Ephraim Q. Patterson, accused of complicity in the burglary at the office of the Montauk Insurance Company, as already narrated in the Times, came up again yesterday before Justice Hogan. John G. Kipp, of No. 177 West Seventeenth-street, appeared as a witness for the defence. He testified that while he and Patterson were in a saloon near the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, a stranger came in and requested the accused to loan him $50 upon two coupons of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, promising to redeem the same. The prisoner did as he was requested, and the stranger left the place without giving his name. Counsel for the defence said he would not offer any more testimony, and moved that his client be discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence. This was opposed by Assistant District-Attorney Hutchings, and the magistrate announced that he would take the papers and give a decision on Thursday.

THE WHISKY LARCENY CASES.

An examination was to have been held yesterday, in the case of Thomas W. Larkey, Alexander McGivney and Charles Ferry, charged with having stolen some $4,000 worth of whisky, by representing themselves as Internal Revenue officers to the drivers of the carts upon which the whisky was being conveyed from one store to another. At the appointed hour the magistrate signified that he was ready to proceed and Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared to conduct the prosecution, but owing to the illness of counsel for Isaac Somers of No. 210 Fulton-street, (who is accused of having received the stolen property with guilty knowledge,) Mr. Bedford consented to an adjournment and the case was accordingly laid over until Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

THE FELONIOUS ASSAULT UPON ROUNDSMAN DE SHAYS.

Officer Stephen W. Smyth, of the Fifth Precinct, whose attempt upon the life of Roundsman De Shays was published in yesterday's Times, was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon. The Roundsman made the necessary complaint against the accused, in which he detailed the circumstances of the assault. Upon this complaint the magistrate committed Smyth to the Tombs for trial. The prisoner denied the charge, declaring that he did not do it. He is a native of Tipperary, Ireland, 36 years of age, and resides at No. 90 West Broadway.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Charles Mayflower and Henry Scheinberg, both Germans, gained access on Monday night to the roof of No. 44 Lispenard-street, occupied by S. Heineman & Co., by climbing through a new and adjoining building. They then forced open the scuttle, and on entering the store removed $300 worth of goods to the new building, when they were discovered by Officer Cole about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Officers Cole and Mooney then entered the premises, and arrested both of the burglars. When arraigned before the Court, both men were committed for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

Yesterday the Court vacated its regular room, in order that the painters and upholsterers might take it in hand, with the intent to renovate it into the semblance of decency. As justice and the mechanics could not conveniently work together in the same apartment, justice went temporarily into the examination room in the rear, which is quite small, and in the afternoon decidedly not. But latterly the rogues seem to have gone out of town on a Summer tour, and business being very light, the Court can manage to get through its daily task without material inconvenience. Yesterday the only cases of moment were the following:

SHARP PRACTICE, BUT WITHOUT RESULT.

In the Times of Sunday was announced the arrest on the previous evening of Michael Weaver alias Collins, and George Wilson alias Albert Nelson, by the patrolmen of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for a burglary upon the residence of Elijah E. Corey, No. 5 East Thirty-third-street. The house was unoccupied, the family being out of town, and the prisoners boldly opened the front door by means of a pass-key, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. They incautiously, however, lit the gas, and Patrolman Nolan, knowing the family to be out of town and happening to see the light, went immediately to Patrolman Byrne, who was on that post, and the two endeavored to enter the house through the basement door, which they found fastened. They were about to seek other means of ingress, when Weaver and Wilson came out of the front door as boldly as they had entered, but were at once seized by the officers. They were immediately searched, and a quantity of wearing apparel, four sandal-wood fans and other property which had been taken from the house were found upon them. There were also found upon the persons of the prisoners a number of pass and latch-keys, and two skeleton keys and a list of a large number of houses whose occupants are out of the City for the Summer.

The sharp practice commences at this point. The statute requires the owner of the property stolen to make the affidavit against the prisoners, and in this case the owner was in Scranton, Penn., with his family. He was at once telegraphed and written to by Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who, until the arrival of an answer, concluded to hold the prisoners at his Station-house. On Monday evening, however, he was served with a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, in behalf of Weaver and Wilson, and returnable before him yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Capt. Speight, knowing that the prisoners would be discharged upon the hearing of the writ, as the case then stood, sent for Mr. Pittman, the Clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court for advice. Acting under his advice, before producing the prisoners before Judge Leonard, they were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and an affidavit made by the officers making the arrest, setting forth the circumstances of the case, and the fact of the absence and expected arrival of Mr. Corey. Upon this affidavit Judge Dodge indorsed a commitment of the prisoners for an examination and to await the arrival of Mr. Corey. Weaver and Wilson were then taken before Judge Leonard, only to find the sharp practice of their counsel barren of fruit, for Judge Leonard promptly dismissed the writ of habeas corpus, and remanded the prisoners to the control of the Police Court, where they will be safely held.

Another curious feature of this case is the alleged fact that it has only been a short time since Weaver was convicted of a similar offence, and sentenced to the State Prison for a term of two years and a half, and nobody seems to know how it is that he was at liberty on Saturday night, engaged in his old pursuits.

A PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY.

On yesterday afternoon a man mamed Dennis Lafferty went to the stone-cutting yard of Anthony McReynolds, at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-third-street, where he got into an altercation with a man employed in the yard named William Dempsey. The affidavit of McReynolds shows that after a few words had passed between the parties Lafferty drew a large clasp knife and hacked Dempsey in a most butcherly manner. One cut was into the left lung, severing one of the ribs; one cut under the left arm, one over the nose and another on the head. Lafferty was seized and detained by the workmen in the yard until the arrival of Officer Sinebeck, of the Twentieth Precinct, who took him before Justice Dodge, by whom the prisoner was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Dempsey was conveyed to the Jew's Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Thomas Nailon, for driving a horse attached to a milk wagon, the horse having a sore on his leg, was arrested and required to give bail to answer for cruelty to animals.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

A SERIOUS CHARGE DISPROVED.

A woman named Honoria O'Ryan was brought up by Officer Terwilliger, of the Seventeenth Precinct, charged with felonious assault and battery, the alleged facts being that she had thrown her son Robert, a lad of about twelve years of age, out of a third story window. The woman seemed in a great state of alarm when brought before the Judge, but was soon relieved by being discharged, it being positively proved by the testimony of two witnesses, who happened to be in the room at the time, that the boy had jumped out of the window himself, the mother having had no agency in the matter. No reason is assigned for his act other than can be conjectured from the fact that he has always been willful and unruly. Strange to say, his leap was attended with no worse result than the dislocation of one of his ankles. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SNEAK THIEVES.

The affidavit of Emile Blindon states that some bottles of syrup and other articles, amounting in value to $19, were stolen from his stand in front of No. 47 Bowery. Shortly afterward Officer O'Conner, of the Tenth Precinct, found three boys, named Joseph Day, Alfred Fells and Wm. Melindy, in Bayard-street, with a portion of the stolen property in their possession. The boys were committed to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Presiding Justice Leonard.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
[illegible]—Stock vs. Kelly.
[illegible]—Oppenheimer vs. Bull.
[illegible]—Salamon vs. Young.
[illegible]—Robinson vs. Miller.
[illegible]—Jay, receiver, &c., vs. De Groot.
[illegible]—The same vs. The same.
[illegible]—McIntyre vs. Fitch.
[illegible]—Peck vs. Felt.
[illegible]—Hawley, Receiver, &c., vs. Morrell.
[illegible]—Borst vs. Barber.
[illegible]—Sams vs. Hees.
[illegible]—Zaun vs. Zaun.
124—Northern Railroad Co. vs. Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R.R. Co.
126—Iler vs. Wilson.
129—Ashworth vs. Hall.
145—Duntons vs. Pecare.
147—Schwartz vs. Schirmer.
[illegible]—Gallinger vs. Gallinger.

Nos.
152—Conn. Railroad Co. vs. Ripley et al.
156—Muller vs. Muller.
163—Fuchs vs. Fuchs.
164—Smith vs. Halstead.
168—Davis vs. French.
171—Wells et al vs. Bacigalupi.
173—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
176—Weston vs. Leonard.
178—Blumet et al. vs. Baxter et al.
190—In re The Russell File Co.
191—Gilbert vs. The Burra Burra Copper Co. of Tennessee.
193—Merritt vs. Brear.
195—Wortman vs. Bulkley et al.
196—Smith vs. Hillsburgh.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
71—Gilmore vs. Bruce.
80—Mandlebaum vs. Hammam.
82—Hofferleith vs. Schafer.
88—Goss vs. Oldback.
—Robinson vs. the Del. & Lac. R. R. Co.
—Ilsert vs. Sauman.
41—Howard vs. Ingalls.
—Herbrandt vs. Segrist.
84½—Hinkley vs. Wilson.

Nos.
85½—Cawatho vs. Skehan.
87½—Williams vs. Dawes.
88½—Ballou vs. Ellett.
89½—Bersler vs. Dodd.
90½—Ryan vs. Herschfield.
91—Clone vs. Hagan.
92—Newton vs. Lewis.
93—Caflin vs. Steel.
94—Schorn vs. Mendes.
95—Dobbs vs. De Barre.
96—McGovern vs. Reppler.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 9.

Before Presiding Justice Leonard.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE LITIGATION.

Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. John A. Duff et al.—The defendant Duff was several months ago, by a decree made by Judge Potter at Special Term, declared to be a mortgagee in possession of the lease of the Olympic, formerly Laura Keene's Theatre. An accounting was then ordered to determine the amount still due to the defendant Duff. A motion is now made by plaintiff to have a receiver appointed to collect the rents derived from the theatre during the accounting before the referee, and to lease the theatre. The motion is based on the claim that Duff has been fully paid. It is resisted on the ground that Judge Potter at Special Term exonerated defendant from all charge of fraud, and allowed him a specific sum for the management of the property, and leaving him in possession.

When the motion was called on yesterday the defendants asked for an adjournment until such time as the affidavit of Mrs. John Wood, now residing in London, can be obtained.

The Court intimated that the affidavit of Mrs. Wood would not be necessary probably, but after some discussion between counsel the argument was postponed until the 23d inst.

For plaintiff Ex-Judge Allen; for defendants Mr. John Graham.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 9.

By Judge Ingraham.

P. R. Underhill, &c., vs. Joseph P. Fallon et al. The cases of McLean vs. Tompkins, 28 Barb., p. 24, and Tompkins vs. Seeley, 29 Barb., p. 212, are authority for this motion. The receiver will hold the property for the benefit of the parties interested, and no harm can accrue to either claimant from the title being in him. On payment of defendant and costs, plaintiff must transfer the bond and mortgage and judgment thereon to receiver, to be held by him, first as security for the party, &c., and subject to the order of the Court as to any further proceedings thereon. Costs of motion to be paid by plaintiff. Roosevelt et al., vs. C. W. Godard, &c.; motion to dissolve injunction denied; costs to abide event. The Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New-York vs. George M. Flanders; motion granted to have the costs readjusted by the clerk on two days' notice, and on payment of $10 costs of this motion. Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Catharine Church et al.; motion denied; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event.

By Judge Leonard.

Isabel M. White vs. Edward Eastman; motion granted, with $10 costs to the party finally prevailing. Luke W. Richards vs. Patrick Butler; motion granted; costs to abide the event. In the matter of the petition of Robert L. Kennedy, &c.; decree granted.

By Judge Sutherland.

Mary C. Lownsbery vs. Josephine B. R. Leigh; findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 9.

By Judge Jones.

Witherel vs. The Foster Iron Ore Mining Company; default opened on terms—(see decision with Clerk.) Fuller vs. Sterne; motion denied without costs. Steinhardt vs. Friedlander; motions granted in both cases. Laurence vs. Tilman; motion granted. Comstock vs. Corn Exchange Bank; motion granted. Irwin vs. Fowler. Hall vs. Boyle; motion granted. Cumminskey vs. Saloman; motion for reference granted. Van N. De Rost vs. The New-York and New-Haven Steamship Company; order for judgment entered.

By Judge Barbour.

Reed vs. Harris; motion to dissolve injunction granted, unless plaintiff shall amend her complaint, on leave, within ten days—(see opinion.)

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday was a long one,—fifty cases being set down for trial; but few of them, however, ranked above the common charges of petty larceny and assault and battery.

DOUBTFUL OWNERSHIP.

Samuel Fromkiss, keeper of a fancy store, charged his servant maid, named Annie Thompson, with stealing several articles from his store, including a fan, a quantity of braid and other trimmings found in her possession. The officer who made the arrest found a breastpin in the pocket of Annie's dress, which the complainant claimed as his property. Annie denied coming by any of the articles dishonestly, and stated that the complainant owed her $12, a month's wages, and now charged her with stealing $7 worth. A voluble Irish lady was called to testify as to her knowledge of the ownership of the property found in Annie's trunk. She declared, to start with, that she was "Gillegan by the law, but Toner by nature," meaning that in earlier years she bore the euphonious name of Toner, but that Gillegan and the Church had changed it. She stated that the piece of velvet trimming and the braid found in Annie's possession were her property; that she had bought it and gave it to Annie to do some dressmaking with it. She defended Annie against the charge with much warmth, evidently overcoming the counsel for the prosecution who wilted under her fluency of speech. She made out the case to the satisfaction of the Court, clearing her friend Annie, who is a very decent-looking girl, and taking her off triumphantly.

TOO MUCH FOURTH.

Thomas Boyle, who had over-exerted himself celebrating the Fourth, and had sat down to rest himself upon a neighbor's stoop, "soothed by gentle zephyrs," dropped asleep. As thus he lay, the admired of all passers-by, no doubt, the prisoner, James Thomson, one of your Bowery artists of inky upper-lip, chanced to pass that way. He stopped to admire the fair proportions of the sleeping beauty; took his hat off for a phrenological peep no doubt, then tried if the boots and legs were as easily parted. They came off, too; that is, the boots did. Still unsatisfied with his inspection, he proceeded to unbutton Tommy's pants, when to his surprise he found that if all else slept in Tommy, his modesty was awake. He wouldn't part with his pants, and, leaping from the stoop, he collared Thomson, gave him in charge of an officer, and believing that he had good reason to think that the prisoner was not merely inspecting his anatomical perfections with a view to making a study of him, he brought this charge of robbery. Justice Dowling agreed with him, and sent Thomson to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE WRONG MAN.

Frederick Ross, a daring thief, attracted by the glitter of a very handsome jewel in the breast pin of a gentleman on Broadway, made a dash at the prize and seized it. He had, however, mistaken his man if he fancied he could get off in the confusion. The gentleman thus attacked was Mr. James D. Centre, formerly a policeman of the Broadway Squad, who immediately collared his man and gave him in charge. The prisoner was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $50.

A DOG-GONE CASE.

Nettie Ryan, a respectable young girl about 12 years old, charged a neighbor girl named Emma Dayton with stealing her pretty little black and tan terrier dog. Emma denied the charge, claiming that the dog was hers. As it appeared, however, that Emma had given the dog to Nettie, and that the latter had cared for it a long time, and "loved the thing she tended," Emma was instructed to provide the disconsolate young lady with another dog, the animal in question having chosen to die after the change of ownership.

A BOSOM FRIEND.

Fanny Olmstead was charged by Officer John Scott with attempting to steal pocket-books in Vesey and Greenwich streets, where people—especially women—crowd to do their marketing. The prisoner he kept under his eye for some time, watching her manœuvres; she crowded in, placing her hands on women's breasts evidently searching for anything of value that might be concealed there. When he arrested her she flung a pocket-book away which she had in her hand. The prisoner, seeing that the case was going against her, withdrew her plea of not guilty and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months and to pay a fine of $50.

LICKERISH GEORGY.

Georgy Campbell, a colored lad, was charged by James Duncan, a Broadway grocer, with attempting to steal two cans of preserved peaches. Georgy, it appeared, had at one time been servant to a Mrs. Baxter, and in whose name he had obtained at Duncan's store, from time to time, a variety of goodies in the preserve way, which it afterward appears Mrs. Baxter had neither ordered, or received. On this last occasion Georgy tried to play his little game again but unsuccessfully as shown. Justice Dowling sent him to the House of Refuge where he informed him he would no doubt be well preserved for some time to come.

VIOLATION OF THE FIRE-ESCAPE LAW.

Bernard Duffy, who was imprisoned some time ago for refusing to put a fire-escape ladder upon his tenement-house in Pearl-street, but who had obtained his liberty by writ of *certiorari*, was again brought up, charged with having continued to defy the law; that in spite of all his promises the house remained still without the necessary provision for escape in case of danger. The Court recalled to Duffy's recollection the promises he had made, and told him that he would find himself in error in thus disobeying the law. He now sentenced him to serve four months in the penitentiary.

FAST DRIVING.

Lawrence McManus was charged by Officer John Wheelan with driving a carriage furiously in the neighborhood of Laight-street, and there running down and injuring two little boys, one of whom was much hurt and in the doctor's hands. The officer produced the following letter, to show that an effort was made to intimidate him:

NEW-YORK, July 4, 1867.

Whelan:—Dear Sir: You will be arrested with a warrant for a false charge made by you in case of L. McManus running over a little boy; as the proprietor of the coach has had his physician to attend the child, and finds nothing but a bruised knee, and finds the boy's leg is not broken, and home with his parents, and not at the hospital, as you have stated in the New-York Times this morning and other papers; and if you want to save yourself trouble you had better see the party and other parties that are preparing to have you arrested. Yours, A FRIEND.

The reading of the letter didn't seem to impress the Court that the officer was in great danger of either life or limb. The mother of the boy testified as to his condition. He was pretty badly hurt in both legs. As it is appeared from the testimony for the defence that every care had been taken of the boy by the defendant since the occurrence of the accident, Justice Dowling allowed the prisoner to go, on his giving guarantee that the child would continue to receive the necessary care at his expense until he had recovered.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Philip Hanning pleaded guilty of cruelty to his horse, and was fined $10.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 9, 1867.

$10,000 U. S. 5s. '71, C. 115	20 West. U. Tel. 47⅜
10,000 do. 114¾	1200 do. 47½
50,000 U. S. 6s. '81..C. 110	25 do. 2d call 47⅜
1,000 do. 110⅛	500 do. 47⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C, '62 111⅜	300 do. 47½
	48 Manhattan Gas 140
42,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '64 C. 109⅛	300 Atlantic Mail 107
3,000 do. 109⅛	200 do. 107⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s. R. '65 109⅛	266 Boston W. P. 23
	200 do. 21¾
	400 do. 21½
20,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65 108¾	250 N. Y. Central 104⅞
20,000 do. 109⅛	200 do. 104¾
50,000 do. 109⅛	400 do. 104¾
	500 do. 104⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65, New 107⅝	300 do. 2d call 104½
2,600 do. 107⅝	100 Erie Railroad s30 66½
185,000 do. 108	1100 do. 66⅜
500 do. Small 108⅛	1200 do. s3 66½
500 U. S. 6s., 5-20s, C. '67, New Is. Sm 108⅛	15 Reading R. 105
65,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s C. 102⅝	100 do. 104⅞
15,000 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s, First Ser. 108	6 Mich. Cen. 108⅝
170,000 do. 2d Ser. 107	100 do. 109⅛
300,000 do. 107⅛	100 do. 109
100,000 do. 3d Ser. 107	25 Panama R. 257
25,000 Tenn. 6s. New 63⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R. 122¾
1,000 Ga. St. 7s. 84	25 do. 123
3,000 N. Car. 6s. New 55	200 M. S. & N. I. 82⅜
3,000 N. Car. 6s. x-c 55	1100 do. 82½
20,000 Missouri 6s. 97	500 do. 82⅝
5,000 do. 2d call 97	1000 Clev. & Pitts. 90
8,000 Mo. 6s H. & St. J. 79½	200 do. 90⅜
50,000 O. & M. Cer. 28⅞	2000 do. 90⅝
2,000 Erie 5th M. 87	300 do. 91⅛
10,000 B.N.Y.&E.1st m. 91	200 do. 2d call 91⅛
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. 98⅝	500 do. 91¼
5,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds. 80	1500 Chi. & N. W. 44
13,000 Tol. & W. 1M. Ex. 92⅜	200 do. 44⅛
2,000 Cleve. & T. 7s, N. 94	200 do. s10 44
2,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st 79	100 do. 2d call 44⅛
67 Phenix Bank 103	100 do. s15 44
7 Bk. of Com. 115	700 Chic. & N. W. Prf. 66
11 Ocean Bank 102	100 do. b15 66⅛
31 Am. Ex. Bank 118	700 Clev. & Tol. R. 120⅝
25 Cen. Nat. Bank 107	600 Chic. & R. I. 96⅛
90 Fourth N. Bank 105	200 do. 2d call 96¼
100 do. 104⅛	25 Chi. Bur. & Q. R. 146
100 Mar. Pref. 23⅝	200 Mil. & St. P. R. 44¼
100 do. 24	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr. 64
100 Canton Co. 46⅝	200 Tol. W. & W. 49⅛
700 Cum. Coal Pr. 38	100 do. 49⅜
100 do. 37⅝	100 do. 49¼
100 do. 37⅝	500 do. 49
300 do. b30 38⅛	100 do. b30 49
200 do. 2d call 38	100 do. 48⅜
100 do. 38⅛	100 do. b5 49
	400 do. 49⅛
	5 N. J. Cen. R. 122
	100 Pitts. F. W. & C. R. 100
	100 do. s10 100
	50 Chi. & Alt. 114

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S 6s. '81, R. 110	100 At. M. S. Co. 107⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C. 110⅛	500 Quick. Min. Co. 32
2,000 U. S. 6s. '68...C 138	300 do. 31⅝
26,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40. C. 102⅝	300 Mariposa 10⅜
20,000 do. 102⅝	300 Mar. Min. Pref. 24
5,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '62 109⅛	500 Boston W. P. 21¾
	100 do. 21⅝
150,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62 111⅜	100 Pac. Mail SS. Co. 140⅞
	100 do. 141
22,400 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 108¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R. 104⅝
	200 do. 104⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65 109⅛	200 do. b10 105
	900 do. 105
50,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65, N. Issue 108⅛	300 do. b30 105⅛
	800 Erie R. 67⅞
22,500 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. First Ser. 108⅛	100 do. 67⅞
	100 do. b30 68
25,000 do. Sec. Ser 107⅛	700 M. S. & N. I. 83⅜
6,500 do. Third Ser. 107⅛	500 do. 83⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s. ex C. 65⅜	200 Reading R. 105⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s. new 63⅜	400 Ill. Cen. 123
1,000 Missouri 6s. 96⅜	300 Clev. & Pitts 92⅜
1,000 Erie, 4th M. 90	100 do. 92½
5,000 O. & M. C. 27⅜	500 do. 92½
40,000 do. 27⅜	600 do. 92¾
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 94	200 Chi. & N. W. 45⅛
10,500 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 94	300 do. 45⅛
300 Canton Co. 47⅛	500 do. 45⅛
200 do. 47⅜	400 do. 45⅛
300 do. 47⅜	600 do. 45⅛
600 do. 48	300 do. 45⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pr. 39	400 do. b10 45⅛
200 do. 38⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 67⅛
200 do. 39⅛	1400 do. 67⅛
500 do. 39¾	200 Chic. & R. I. 97⅛
500 do. 39⅞	1800 do. 97⅜
300 do. b30 40	500 Tol., W. & W. 51⅛
100 do. b10 39⅞	500 do. 50⅞
2500 West. U. Tel. 49	30 P., F. W. & C. 100⅛
500 do. 49⅛	200 do. 100⅛
2200 do. 49⅛	200 do. 100

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Adams Express 68	100 N. Y. Cen. 104⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co. 31⅝	300 do. 104¼
200 do. c3 31⅝	400 Reading R. x-d 105⅜
100 At. Mail 107⅛	200 do. b30 105½
200 do. 107	400 Mil. & St. P. Pr. 68
300 West. U. Tel. 47⅛	300 do. 68⅛
100 do. 47⅜	600 Chi. R. I. & P. 96⅛
100 do. c 47⅛	100 do. b30 96⅛
800 Erie R. 68	500 Chi. & N. W. 44⅛
400 do. c 68⅛	100 do. 44⅛
200 do. b3 68⅛	300 do. 44⅛
300 M. So. & N. I. 82⅛	3200 do. 44⅛
300 do. 82⅛	900 do. c 44⅛
1500 Clev. & Pitts 89⅝	500 do. b3 44⅛
200 do. 89⅝	300 do. 44⅛
800 do. 89⅝	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 65⅞
800 do. c 89⅝	100 do. b5 66⅛
400 do. b3 89⅝	100 do. 66⅛
600 do. 89⅝	200 do. b10 66⅛
1800 do. 90	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C. 27	200 Quicksilver 31⅝
400 Canton Co. 47	400 Reading. R. 105⅜
200 do. 46⅝	100 do. b10 105⅜
100 do. b10 46⅝	400 do. 105⅜
100 do. 46⅝	100 do. b30 105⅜
100 Cum. Coal. 38⅛	100 Tol., W. & W. 50⅛
100 do. 38⅛	800 M. S. & N. I. 82⅛
300 do. 38⅛	1800 do. 82⅛
200 Mariposa Pr. 23⅛	100 do. 82⅛
100 do. 23⅛	500 do. b3 82⅛
400 Pac. Mail SS. Co. 140⅞	400 do. 82⅛
400 do. b30 141	400 do. c 82⅛
100 West. U. Tel. 48⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts 92⅛
100 do. b10 48⅛	600 do. 91⅞
100 do. b30 48⅛	400 do. 91⅞
300 do. 48⅛	400 do. 91⅞
300 do. 48⅛	200 Chi. R. I. & P. 96⅝
200 do. 48⅛	400 do. 96⅝
300 do. 48⅛	300 do. b5 96⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. 104⅝	300 Chic & N. W. 44⅛
800 do. 104⅝	100 do. 44⅛
200 Erie R. 67⅛	100 do. 44⅛
800 do. 67⅛	200 do. b30 44⅛
700 do. b10 67⅛	600 Chic. & N. W. P. 66⅛
2000 do. 67⅛	300 do. 66⅛
300 do. 67⅛	200 do. 66⅛
400 do. b3 67⅛	400 do. c 66⅛
200 do. b5 67⅛	15 P. F. W. & C. ex. div 100

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

700 Canton Co. 48	300 Erie R. 68
100 do. 48⅛	2400 do. 68⅛
100 Bos. Water P. 22⅛	200 do. b5 68⅛
100 Quicksilver 32⅛	800 do. 68⅛
200 Mariposa 11	900 do. s8 68⅛
100 do. 11⅛	300 do. b10 68⅛
100 Bruns. Land 5	400 do. b3 68⅛
100 Mar. Pref. 24⅛	200 Cum. Coal 40
300 do. 24⅛	1200 Reading R. 105⅛
100 Pacific Mail 141⅛	200 do. b30 105⅛
400 West. U. Tel. 49⅛	300 do. 105⅛
200 do. 49⅛	300 T., W. & W. 51⅛
100 do. 49⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I. 83⅛
100 do. b10 49⅛	600 do. 84
500 do. 49⅛	400 do. s5 83⅛
100 do. b10 50	800 Cleve. & Pitts 92
600 do. 50	200 do. 91⅞
100 do. b5 50⅛	200 do. b3 91⅞
300 do. 50⅛	400 do. 91⅞
300 do. b3 50⅛	200 C., R. I & P. 97⅛
300 do. 50⅛	600 Chic. & N. W. 45⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. 105⅛	100 do. s30 45⅛
1400 do. 105⅛	300 do. 45⅛
800 do. 105⅛	1400 do. 45⅛
200 do. b10 105⅛	200 do. s15 45⅛
800 do. s3 105⅛	400 Chi. & N. W. Pr. 67⅛

TUESDAY, July 9—P. M.

The returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York have just been rendered from the Custom-House. These complete the official figures for the commercial or fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867. The following summary is made to compare with the previous fiscal year, ending June 30, 1866.

The Import entries for June, 1867, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	June, 1867.	June, 1866.
Dutiable goods, direct	$8,947,379	$10,682,723
Dutiable bonded	10,478,305	10,957,050
Free goods	1,043,040	1,002,330
Total June entries	$20,468,724	$22,642,203

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $499,184, as against $94,549 same month in 1866. The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $6,910,287, or $3,568,018 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $16,900,706, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $7,725,135, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 46 ℔ cent. The amount marketed, in June, 1866, was $20,652,584, and the Customs $9,559,898.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the fiscal years 1867 and 1866, were as follows:

	1866-7. July 1 to June 30.	1865-6. July 1 to June 30.
Total entries	$269,831,007	$303,881,914
Total marketed	$261,689,664	$280,237,055
Customs paid	119,886,260	132,625,518
Average tariff	46 ℔ cent.	47 ℔ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie, during the fiscal year 1867, $9,-954,539, against $2,251,644 for the same period in 1866.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in 1866 and 1867 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1866-7. July 1 to June 30.	1865-6. July 1 to June 30.
July	$24,288,194	$19,675,662
August	26,022,610	26,401,412
September	25,159,165	25,586,666
October	24,078,989	21,862,068
November	17,748,787	22,064,410
December	13,950,999	18,047,205
January	21,145,150	27,219,869
February	26,077,482	26,560,301
March	25,615,762	24,224,580
April	20,872,354	23,159,781
May	19,824,793	28,793,558
June	16,900,706	20,652,584
Total, fiscal year	$261,689,664	$280,267,005

The monthly Customs at this port since July 1 to the close of June, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July	$11,507,186	January	$9,472,548
August	12,349,761	February	11,466,418
September	12,248,144	March	11,977,418
October	11,002,048	April	9,372,701
November	7,716,883	May	9,340,766
December	5,707,548	June	7,725,135

Total New-York duties collected.....$119,886,260
Miscellaneous out-port Customs.....2,780,756

Total deposited in N. Y. Treas. Office.$122,667,016

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of June were:

	June, 1867.	June, 1866.
Domestic Produce	$14,346,769	$9,601,069
Foreign reexported	756,351	661,329
Gold and Silver	6,724,272	15,890,956
Total June clearances	$21,827,392	$26,153,374

The Exports of all descriptions for the fiscal year were as follows:

	1866-7. July 1 to June 30.	1865-6. July 1 to June 30.
Domestic Produce	$173,549,691	$210,352,823
Foreign reexported	6,687,386	5,086,008
Specie	41,366,932	57,870,354
Total Fiscal Year	$221,604,209	$273,309,185

This has been a very exciting day on the Stock Exchange. The Public Funds have risen rapidly to points for U. S. 5-20s which would have been considered almost extravagant before the July dividends. The Consols of 1865-7 are now selling at 108¼ ex-July coupon, equal to 112¼ ℔ cent. before this dividend. The May and November 5-20s of 1864-5 are up to 109⅝ ℔ cent., and the 1862s to 111⅞@112 ℔ cent. The First Series of 7.30s sold at 107⅞ this afternoon. The Railway market opened the reverse of firm early in the forenoon, and lower figures were made by ½@¾ ℔ cent. on the leading Roads than on Monday, and 1½@2 ℔ cent. lower than the best sales of last week. The pressure upon Erie was especially marked, and 66¼ ℔ cent. was at one time made for the Stock. But all this was changed before 2 o'clock. The market manifested decided strength and a rapidly increasing demand, and later in the afternoon the eagerness to buy was greater than the anxiety, in the morning, to sell. The same feeling extended to the Miscellaneous Shares. In Cumberland Coal and Iron Company there was a larger business than at any time since last January, and a further advance of 2 ℔ cent. was made in the Stock. Western Telegraph also continued to advance, and sold as high as 50@50¼ ℔ cent. ex-dividend. The Railway list was led to-day by Cleveland and Pittsburgh, a Stock heretofore, for some months past, comparatively out of favor, and sold *short* with much impunity, up to the present advance, at comparatively low figures. Near the close of last week, the Stock was taken hold of by its *Bull* friends and from 86¼@87 on Saturday, has been carried to 92⅞@93 ℔ cent. this afternoon. The contest on Erie Common Stock is now running strongly against the Drew party, and the failure of this party, this morning, to force the quotation below 66 ℔ cent., with all the advantage of a weak market generally, is taken as a confession of defeat, and the Stock, as we now write, is up to 68¼ ℔ cent.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The Gold Room is a fraction higher than on Monday, but not very firm, the Cash Gold being in better supply. The Export demand for the Cunarder *Russia* to-morrow, however, is large, and the engagements reported to the present hour amount to $1,600,000. The Exchanges on London are firm on the basis of 110¼ for 60-day standard bills:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛	102⅝	Northwest	44⅛	45⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅞	111⅜	N. West Pref	65⅞	67⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	108⅛	Rock Island	96⅛	97⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅛	105⅛	Fort Wayne	100⅛	100⅛
Erie	67	68¾	W. U. Telegraph	47⅛	49⅛
Hudson	110	110	Cumberland	37⅛	39⅛
Reading	105⅛	105⅛	St. Paul Pref	62	64
Mich. Southern	82⅛	83⅛	Toledo & Wabash	50⅛	51
Illinois Central	122⅛	123	American Gold	138⅛	138⅛
Pittsburgh	88⅛	92	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	63⅛	63⅛			

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States. The market is higher than yesterday and the demand strong, especially for the 5-20s May and November, and the Consolidated July and January 5-20s of 1865-67. At the close of the day the prices were extreme for nearly all descriptions. The 7.30s, first series, brought 107⅞ and interest, and a large business was done in the Seconds at 107⅛@¼ ℔ cent. and interest:

6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	109⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1871	114⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	109⅛	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1874	106⅛
5-20, reg., 1862	109	5 ℔ cent coup., 1874	107
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅞	End. coupon, 1874	106⅛
5-20s, reg. 1864	109	10-40 reg.	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	108	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20, 1867, new issue	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds. The Missouri's are selling at 97 ℔ cent. ex-coupon, equal to par before the July interest. The Tennessee 6 ℔ cents are steadier and ought to be higher since the prompt payment of the July interest, and the removal of the causes of political concern in regard to the August election. There is very little question, at present, that the election will pass off quietly and that no change will be made in the State administration. The *short* sales of the new Bonds which are said to have been made in this market in the last fortnight upon a different calculation of the political situation will probably pay no profit. The old holders of the Bonds and all new buyers at current cheap rates, we feel quite sure may rely implicitly on the continued provision of the half-yearly interest by the Railways of the State to which the Bonds were originally advanced:

N.Y. reg. B'y loan	105½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	63½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	63
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Virginia 6s, x-c	50
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Georgia 7s new bonds	83
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Carolina 6s	67½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	54
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	97	N. C. 6s, new bonds	55
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	101	Missouri 6s	96½
Kentucky 6s. l'ge b'ds	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79½
Indiana 5 ℔ c.	91	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	96
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	65		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Irving	104
Merchants'	114	Metropolitan	126
Mechanics'	119	Market	110
Union	116	Nassau	105
America	136	Corn Exchange	122
Commerce	115	Continental	102½
Ocean	102	St. Nicholas	105
Mercantile	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	112
American Exchange	118	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Chatham	135	Central National	107
Bank of the Repub.	118	Fourth National	104½
Bank of North Am'a.	103	Tenth National	102
Hanover	112	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	105	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Tol. & W. 2d M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	106	Tol. W. & W'n. S. F.	80
Erie 1st mort. 1876	102½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	102½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	85½
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	98½	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	90	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	87	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	90½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	104½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	109
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	101½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Harlem 3d mort. '68	96	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	88
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	88	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	99	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	97	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	97	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	113	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	61
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	85	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	83
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85	Chi. & R. I. Consd. Iss.	89
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	80		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $497,000; Gold Notes, $240,000; total receipts, $1,412,018 76; total payments, $13,197,218 86; balance, $117,-122,871 21.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending June 26, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,123,026	Increase...£2,936
Public deposits	11,105,413	Increase...605,022
Other deposits	17,854,106	Increase...866,134
Government securities	12,886,314	No change.
Other securities	20,096,076	Increase...1,581,728
Notes unemployed	12,897,340	Decrease...113,860

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,204,-910, being an increase of £505,240; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,286,684, showing an increase of £403,914 when compared with the preceding return: *the largest sum in Gold and Silver ever held by the Bank*, exceeding the maximum of 1852 by about two millions sterling.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 15th inst.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ ℔ cent.

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of June:

1867	$343,471
1866	371,543
Decrease	$28,072

From Jan. 1 to June 30:

1867	$1,587,631
1866	1,709,149
Decrease	$121,518

The following are the comparative earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for the fourth week in June:

1867	$92,504
1866	111,762
Decrease	$19,258

The sudden decease of Mr. Rufus H. King, of Albany, one of the most eminent of the New-York State bankers of the old school, is announced by telegraph this afternoon. The *Commercial Advertiser* (edited by Mr. Weed, a life-long friend of Mr. King) pays the following tribute to his worth:

"We parted, yesterday, in an imperfect tribute to the public usefulness and personal worth of Ex-Gov. John A. King, with an old and cherished political friend. Before the tomb closes over the remains of that eminently good man, it opens to receive those of another, closer and dearer friend. Rufus H. King, of Albany, was in his bank yesterday, and, judging from his business letters received here this morning, in his usual health. But a telegram informs us that 'he died suddenly this morning.' This blows falls heavily upon one whose sources of intellectual and social enjoyment, Time, with its relentless scythe, keeps narrowing. Death, only when it entered our household, bereaving us of kindred, has come so near or wounded so deeply. Rufus H. King, for full forty years, was, socially, our close companion and friend—in business, our counselor and guide. For much of material prosperity we are indebted to his guardianship. But highly as we estimate him in this relation, his companionship was far more precious. Mr. King was a native of Ridgefield, Conn. His father was an officer of the army of the Revolution, whose name is associated in history with that of Major Andre, as the officer to whom the "British spy" was delivered by his captors, and who had charge of him until he was executed. He went to Albany in 1814, and, in partnership with Mr. McHarg, his brother-in-law, as a dry goods merchant, established a reputation for capacity and integrity which laid the foundation for enduring prosperity and ultimate fortune. He became a director of the State Bank at an early day, and more than twenty years ago succeeded the late Mr. Bloodgood as its President, soon after which he withdrew from his mercantile business and devoted himself to banking and to the purchase and sale of State stocks. There was not in the State a more thorough merchant and banker than Rufus H. King, or one more extensively known, esteemed and confided in. The financial officers of the State, through all changes, were accustomed to avail themselves of Mr. King's knowledge and judgment, as to the time and character of their loans. His experience and advice, always cheerfully given, saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Treasury. For the last two or three years, more from habit than from any desire to add to his ample fortune, Mr. King continued to deal in stocks, giving away, however, freely from his profits. His gradually failing health, meantime, has occasioned solicitude and watchfulness. Mr. King, when well established in business, married a daughter of the late Mr. Laverty, of this City, an accomplished lady, who with three sons and one daughter, survive him."

Mr. John H. Bell, Stockbroker, No. 67 Exchange-place, has been admitted to membership at the Open Board of Brokers.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

The official statistics of the Exports and Imports of New-Orleans for the month of June are as follows:

"Amount of exports of foreign merchandise, $144,-318; amount of domestic merchandise, $5,233,524; total, $5,377,842.

The principal importations are as follows:

Spirits and cordials, 20,876 gallons; value, $24,245; spirits and cordials, 658 dozens; value, $2,092; wine, 163,720 gallons; value, $40,151; wine, 3,059 dozens; value, $11,430; sugar, 3,891,617 pounds; value, $167,-511; molasses, 466,638 gallons; value, $40,796. Total amount of these principal articles of importation, $286,225. The total imports of all kinds amount to $567,192.

Amount of cotton exported during the month of June, 20,967,017 pounds; value, $4,783,760.

Amount of merchandise entered warehouse, $382,-175; amount withdrawn for consumption, $317,394; amount withdrawn for transportation, $47,811; amount withdrawn for exportation, $10,152."

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,075,579.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EXPRESS ITEMS.

We notice in our exchanges that large and enthusiastic meetings of Stockholders of the M. U. Express Co., are being held at several important points in the West, at which great determination is evinced to support the Company by a prompt response to all calls upon its stock, and renewed exertions to increase the business by all honorable and legitimate means. The Buffalo *Express* of June 28, says:

Resolved, That we will stand by the M. U. Ex. Co. through evil or good report to the extent of our ability, and that we pledge to each other and the Company our business and influence.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to pay promptly this last and all future assignments (if any) on our stock, up to its full par value, if the same shall be necessary to bring this contest to a successful issue, and establish this Company as one of the fixed institutions of the age.

Resolved, That the report of our Committee, appointed to visit Auburn, has been eminently satisfactory, proving the affairs of the Company to be in a more prosperous condition, after the severe struggle through which we have passed, than we had even dared to hope.

We also copy from the Chicago *Republican* of 6th inst., proceedings of a meeting of Stockholders representing nearly a million of dollars of the stock:

Resolved, That we will promptly pay the present call of ten per cent., and all other calls our Executive Board and Trustees may deem necessary in order to insure a lasting and triumphant success.

Resolved, That so long as the Merchants' Union maintains only a fair and just remunerative tariff, treats the business community courteously and honorably, and conducts its affairs with the prudence, skill and economy heretofore exhibited, we will not only give it our entire business on all lines over which it runs, but will use our influence with our numerous friends and customers who are not stockholders to induce them to aid us by their patronage.

Resolved, That the establishment by the Merchants' Union Express Company of a new fast freight line—The People's Dispatch—is deemed by us an eminently wise measure, and we pledge ourselves to sustain it both with our patronage and influence, feeling every assurance that it will not only achieve a deserved success, but give the fullest satisfaction to the business public. (It is not generally understood by the public that the Merchants' Dispatch is owned by the American Express Company, and the Great Western Dispatch by the United States Express Company, and that every dollar paid to either of their fast freight lines goes directly to the support of these Express Companies, and is so much taken from the support of our own stock. Every stockholder in the Merchants' Union Express Company should bear this in mind.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 9, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 29 bbls. Ashes, 3,437 bbls. Flour, 385 bbls. and 440 bags Corn Meal, 1,685 bushels Wheat, 40,060 bushels Corn, 34,095 bushels Oats, 8,200 bushels Malt, 10 pkgs. Cut Meats, 168 pkgs. Lard, 2,386 bbls. Petroleum, and 749 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate supply and demand at steady rates.

COFFEE—Has been in request and firm, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¾c.; Laguayra; 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¾c.@19¾c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb. There have been no receipts of Rio this week. The sales during the week amounted to 9,571 bags, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son: 1,688 per *Milly*; 964 per *Capricie*; 771 per *Aslia*; 255 per *Thessalia*; 4,100 per *Minnet*, and 1,500 balance per *Mary Bond*. The market closes quiet. The stock of all kinds of Coffee on hand, to-day was 74,289 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 48,948 bags; of Java, equal to 8,006 bags; of Maracaibo, 875 bags; of Laguayra, 7,648 bags; of St. Domingo, none; and of other descriptions, equal to 8,762 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore	bags 28,000
Philadelphia	bags 5,200
New-York	bags 48,948
Grand total	bags 82,148

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed to-day. Middling grades closed at 26c.@28c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 1,400 bales, against receipts of 1,288 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,365
Receipts last week	8,954
Receipts preceding week	6,760
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	380,889
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	608,451
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	5,973
Exports since Jan. 1	322,796
Exports since Sept. 1	441,271
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	80,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,821,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,471,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	193,000

FISH—All kinds have been moderately inquired for at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more active demand to-day, and prices have advanced 15c.@30c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,250 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$8 45; very poor to good Extra State at $8 40@$10 20; good to choice do. do. at $10 25@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 90@$11 20 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@$8 45
Extra State	8 40	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 40	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 90	@11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20	@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 30	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@17 50

Southern Flour is again held higher, but is quiet; sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at $9 40@$11 20 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 25@$16 for fair to choice extra do, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand at $10 25@$14 for extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in lively request, at from $6 50@$9 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, and $5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 6,500 bbls. and sacks, at $11 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has again advanced decidedly on a better demand, chiefly from millers. Sales since our last, 43,000 bushels, including fair No. 1 Spring at $2 50, as much as $2 55 having been refused for Prime; No. 2 do. at $2 10@$2 32; New Amber Georgia at $3@$3 25, the latter for retail lots; and White California at $2 90@$3 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, to-day, opening a shade higher, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 09 for poor to handsome new Mixed Western, closing at $1 08½@$1 09; $1 09½@$1 10 for nearly pure yellow do.; $1 11 for old Mixed Western; 91c.@$1 04 for unsound and damp, and $1 07@$1 11 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and in fair demand at $1 40@$1 48 for Western, and $1 60@$1 65 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley is quite nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in brisk request and decidedly dearer, including New Western at from 78c.@92c. for the whole range; State at 91c.@93c., in store and afloat; Southern at 88c.@90c. ℔ bushel; sales 114,000 bushels. The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. Edward Bill reviews thus: "The market for Flour in the past fortnight has been heavy and irregular, the City and local trade purchasing only for daily wants. Choice St. Louis and Western Extras (of which the stock is light) have maintained nearly former values, but the common and medium grades of State and Western, being more liable to injury from the warm weather, have been disposed of at considerable reduction in price. For future delivery there is some speculative inquiry for Extra State, with sales at $9 25@$9 50 for the last half of this month. Sales of all descriptions have been comparatively light. California brands continue to be in favor, and sell freely, and as the stock reduces, and the prospect for more moderate receipts in the future becomes certain, holders show less disposition to force sales, and at yesterday's market an advance of 25c. ℔ bbl. was obtained. Other kinds were more active at a small improvement. As the season advances, and a good crop of Wheat seems certain, there is a gradual decline in value of the common and inferior grades composing the principal portion of our present stock. The quantity coming to the seaboard is exceedingly light, and will so continue until the New is ready for market; the choice lots of Spring and California are therefore held firmly. A few small lots of New Georgia have been received and sold at $3 25@$3 50, as to quality. Rye is in fair request, and has advanced. Oats are also better. Barley is out of season and nominal. Indian Corn for both home use and export is in demand. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 2,026 bbls. Flour, 216,825 bushels Wheat, 294,797 bushels Corn, 36,408 bushels Peas. To South America, 2,005 bbls. Flour. To all other ports, 15,148 bbls Flour, 200 bbls. Rye Flour, 7,687 bbls. Corn Meal, 10,581 bushels Corn, 2,914 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 19,179 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Rye Flour, 7,687 bbls. Corn Meal, 16,825 bushels Wheat, 305,378 bushels Corn, 39,322 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, July 5, 1867	53,037	364,718	7,244,416
New-Orleans, June 28 1867	291	....	....
Philadelphia, June 28, 1867	...	3,345	609,051
Baltimore, June 28, 1867	....	....	687,899
Boston, June 28, 1867	3,819	....	300
San Francisco, May 28, 1867	51,273	4,685,942	....
Other Ports, June 28, 1867	19,606	16,332	38,640
Total	128,028	5,070,337	8,580,3 6
To about same period, 1866	127,269	1,198,969	9,512,169
To about same period, 1865	127,922	2,167,358	344,288
To about same period, 1864	987,385	13,411,808	240,220

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to July 5, '67	2,164	151,882	11,786	10,360
Other Ports, to latest dates	19	....	62 621	....
Total	2,183	151,882	74,407	10,360
To about same period, 1866	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	21,426	...	97,430	11,485
To about same period, 1864	69,037	13,965	256,319	12,535

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats, laden with flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Monday. July 8, 1867: John A. Walcott, Lockport, Flour, &c.; Lillie Norris, Buffalo, Corn; Hiram Grant, Buffalo, Corn; Norman, Buffalo, Corn; T. W. Green, Buffalo, Corn; Tom Hyer, Oswego, Corn; Wenona, Buffalo, Corn; W. L. Bostwick, Buffalo, Wheat; Theodore Vosburgh, Buffalo, Corn; C. H. Daniels, Rochester, Oats, Flour; Nancy, Oswego, Corn, &c.; Niagara, Buffalo, Corn; Rockaway, Buffalo, Corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in some request at uniform rates.

HAY—North River bale is in less request at 90c.@95c. for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 95c.@$1 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been very quiet at about former quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand and quite buoyant in price, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Has been inactive at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Is heavy and drooping on a light business, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Island, 54c.@56c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3 12½@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4@$5; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 67c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 36@$1 39, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet, to-day, at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 10½c.@11½c. for do., in bulk; 24c.@28c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 37c.@39c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, week ending with July 8—*Sperm*—The market has been more active, and sales of 1,000 bbls. were made for manufacture on private terms. *Whale*—Is in fair request and sales were made of 525 bbls. Northern for export at 65c., and 750 do. do. for manufacture on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 8, 1867	18,221	62,479	691,468
Same time last year	16,733	47,302	594,700
Exports for the week ending July 8, 1867	....	....	....
Previously	11,636	11,394	274,400
From Jan 1. to date	11,636	11,394	274,400
Same time last year	2,200	348	366,950

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* of yesterday says: "Printing Cloths are steady at 9c. for first quality 64 squares. Stock on hand very light. Most of the goods sold last week are to be made. The following are the sales: 17,000 pieces, 60x64, 8½c.; 4,000 do., 60x64, 8½c., heavy; 16,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c., common; 64,000 do., 64x64, 9c., first class. Total, 101,000 pieces."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, opening more firmly, but closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,350 bbls., in lots, at $22 12@$22 55 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 12, cash; $21 25@$21 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 50@$19 for Prime, and $21 50@$21 75 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. new Mess, deliverable in August, seller's option, at $22 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 8¾c.@9¾c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 275 pkgs. Bacon is inactive at 12½c.@12½c. for Short Clear and 11¾c. for Long Rib, 12¾c.@12½c. for Long Clear, 11¾c. for Short Rib, 10¾c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ℔ lb.; sales 104 boxes. Lard is more active, and is firm; sales have been reported since our last of 2,150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive and nominal. Beef Hams are quite dull at $33@$40 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in slack demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been inactive at 7c.@15c. ℔ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℔ lb.	20 @30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	26 @28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	20 @25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	20 @25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	14 @18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℔ lb.	18 @24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	18 @22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	18 @21
Western, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	13 @16

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	14½@15
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	12 @13½
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	10 @12

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in, including Carolina at $11 75@$12 50, and Rangoon at $9 25@$9 85 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet, dull and unsettled.

SEEDS—Have been neglected and nominal in price.

SKINS—Have been very quiet, and quoted heavy, including Deer, (nominally,) as follows: Honduras at 57½c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., in gold, ℔ lb. And Goat as follows: Tampico, 42½c.; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 33c.@35c.; Payta, 31c.@33c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa, 42½c.@45c.; Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 40c. each.

SPICES—Have been rather more sought after, at uniform quotations.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and stiffly held; sales since our last 1,350 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11⅜c.@13⅜c., and 94 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in brisk request at from 13½c.@17c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 186,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also 87,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅝c.@9⅞c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more request and more firmly held.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand and steady; sales since our last, 243 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@15c.; 100 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf, 11c.@14c., and 150 cases Ohio do., on private terms, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 400 bbls. Western, in bond, at 37c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has been quiet since our last, though holders of their than strictly choice domestic have been rather eager to sell, and not unwilling to make, in some instances, a concession to purchasers of round lots. The market closes heavily and in favor of buyers.

Prices Current in New-York for Domestic Wool.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece / Saxony fleece	57@60
Full blood fleece / ¾ and ¾ blood fleece	50@53
Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	46@48
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@73
Saxony fleece / Full blood fleece / ½ and ¾ blood fleece	55@60
Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece / Full blood fleece	50@54
½ and ¾ blood fleece / Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	44@48
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	47@50
Unwashed fleeces	3.@36
Southern unwashed fleece	26@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@40
Unwashed fleece	22@32
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@50
Unwashed fleece, fine / Unwashed fleece, medium	24@34
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@42
Pulled medium	33@35
Pulled common	26@30
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	46@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	32@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@60
Country, super	42@50
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country, No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@43
Western limed pulled	38@35
Southern limed pulled	28@31
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 450 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d. ℔ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 100 boxes Bacon and 300 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 25s. ℔ ton; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s. ℔ ton; 500 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s ℔ bbl; 50 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs., and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 tcs. Lard at 30s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 35s. ℔ ton, and 30 tcs. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.

Sales of Real Estate—July 9.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Lease of 15 lots on Twenty-first-st. and Twenty-second-sts. and Thirteenth-av., with bulkhead in front thereof	$15,500

BY JOHNSON & MILLER—BROOKLYN.

At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

1 lot on Butler-st., north side, 104 feet 7 inches east of Flatbush-av., 25x100	$2,400
1 lot. same size adjoining	2,500
1 lot on Butler-st., in rear of above. 25x162	3,000
4 lots on Eighth-av., corner President-st., each 25x100	2,650
3 lots on Union-st., s.s., 125 feet west from Eighth-av., each 25x100, each	2,450
6 lots and gores on easterly side Sackett-st., 142 feet from Fifth-av., each	275
9 lots and gores on north side Butler-st., near Eighth-av., each	45
3 lots on Butler-st., near the above, each	72½
3-story brick house and store on Greenpoint-av., near drawbridge over Newtown Creek	6,250
2 lots adjoining above	425

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot on Walcott-st., southeast corner of Richards-st., lot 18x100, house 18x32	2,830
1 lot on Twenty-first-st., south side, 125 feet west of Fifth-av., 25x½ block	1,000
House and one lot adjoining above, 25x½ block	6,000

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

HOME EDUCATION FOR LITTLE BOYS.—An English lady who has lived many years in France receives boys under 12 years of age to board and educate on a plan strictly domestic, combining the best moral and physical training: no day pupils received; refers to Right Rev. Bishop Potter and others. For cards apply to ROE LOCKWOOD, Bookseller, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "American School Institute," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER IN an academy or boarding-school by a young lady educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary; will teach the English branches, Latin and Lewis' gymnastics. Address A. C., No. 210 Eldridge-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at noon on THURSDAY NEXT, the valuable property known as the GEORGE DEMOTT ESTATE, situated in North Bergen, West Hoboken and Hudson City. The property is highly valuable, and in every way eligible and well adapted for residences for parties doing business in this City or New-York. It is mainly located about opposite 14th-st., New-York, and is accessible by cars at all hours during the day or night. The Paterson Plank-road runs directly through the centre of the estates, and there are two lines of horse-cars running from the Hoboken Ferry to the place, making fifteen-minute trips regularly. There are churches, schools and stores of all kinds in the immediate vicinity, so that it offers the conveniences of the city and the pleasures of the country in combination. The terms, which are very liberal, will be made known on application to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY are hereby notified that the funeral of Mr. S. Aronson will take place THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 81 West 12th-st. By order.
B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE whereabouts of my wife, CATHARINE TRODDEN. Address her husband, PETER TRODDEN, Box No. 144 Times Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Julia Dean as Laura Fairlie and Ann Catherick.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, OTHELLO. Character by W. H. Whalley, J. B. Studley, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mrs. Jamison, Mr. Marsden. Farce—PLEASANT NEIGHBORS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, TRYING IT ON and THE ARTIST'S WIFE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM. Corner of Broadway and 30th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN. 3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Official List of Prizes Awarded at the Paris Exposition.

The official list of prizes awarded at the Paris Exposition, revised and corrected by Commissioner DERBY, is published in the WEEKLY TIMES for this week. Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by ocean telegraph to last evening.

In the British House of Lords last evening Lord DERBY strongly denounced the execution of MAXIMILIAN, but made no allusion to the policy of the Government in regard to that act.

Heavy business failures are reported in Liverpool.

The Sultan of Turkey has decided to pay a visit to the Emperor of Austria, and will take Vienna on his way home.

The Emperor of Austria will visit Paris some time in September.

A conference between the King of Prussia and the South German Sovereigns has been arranged, and will take place at an early day.

CONGRESS.

On the assembling of the Senate yesterday the Reconstruction Bill, which was reported from the Committee on the previous day, came up for consideration. Mr. TRUMBULL made a lengthy speech in support of the bill. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment relative to the appointing of civilians to fill vacancies caused by removals made by the military commanders, which, after debate, was disagreed to. Other amendments were offered and debated, after which the Senate adjourned without having voted on the bill.

The House yesterday morning resumed the consideration of Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill which was pending at the adjournment on the day previous. Mr. BROOKS made a lengthy argument in opposition to it, and was followed by Mr. WOOD. Mr. STEVENS made a slight modification of the fifth section of the bill, and several amendments were offered, after which the previous question was seconded by a vote of 89 to 47. Mr. STEVENS then yielded to Mr. BINGHAM twenty minutes of his time, and that gentleman spoke in favor of the bill. Ten minutes were granted to Mr. ELDRIDGE, who spoke in opposition. Mr. STEVENS closed the debate in a lengthy speech, which elicited considerable applause at its close. The amendments previously offered by Messrs. WILSON, of Iowa, and BENJAMIN were then agreed to, and the bill was passed by 119 yeas to 31 nays. A motion was agreed to asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the amount of revenue derived from the tax on distilled liquors. The House then adjourned to this morning.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention assembled yesterday morning. A number of memorials on various subjects were received and appropriately referred, as were also several resolutions. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Standing Committee on the right of suffrage and qualification to hold office, Mr. ALVORD in the chair. The report of the Committee was read as heretofore printed. An amendment was offered that no man should be allowed to vote unless he shall be able to read and write in the English language. Several other amendments were offered and debated at length, but the Committee rose and reported progress without having agreed upon anything. The Convention then adjourned to this morning.

In the Surratt trial the examination of witnesses for the defence was continued yesterday. Prof. EASTMAN, of the National Observatory, testified that the moon rose at 10:30 on the night of the assassination, but was obscured by clouds most of the night. JAMES R. FORD was examined relative to the construction of the interior of the theatre. Witnesses were called to impeach JOHN LEE, as witness for the prosecution, and several testified that they would not believe him under oath. The session of the Court was mostly consumed in hearing this evidence. In consequence of the illness of Mr. BRADLEY, Sr., the Court adjourned at an early hour.

The New-Orleans *Times* publishes the details of the shooting of MAXIMILIAN, MIRAMON and MEJIA. The former, just before being shot, spoke of the causes which brought him to Mexico, denied the authority of the Court which tried him, and hoped his death would put an end to bloodshed in Mexico. He entreated the soldiers of the shooting party to aim at his heart. Five balls entered his body, but did not kill him, and two other shots were then fired into his side which produced death. MIRAMON said that the only regret he had was that his children would be stigmatized as the children of a traitor. MEJIA made no remarks. All met their deaths bravely.

At a recent meeting in Richmond of the Board of Visitors of the Medical College of Virginia, Dr. FRANCIS D. CUNNINGHAM, of Richmond, was elected to the Chair of Anatomy, vacated by the resignation of Dr. LOGAN, and an additional professorship—that of Pathological Anatomy and General Pathology having been created, Dr. E. S. GAILLARD, also of Richmond, was elected Professor.

SAMUEL ELLIOTT COUES, for many years President of the American Peace Society, died in Portsmouth, N. H., on the 3d inst., at the age of 70 years. He has resided for several years in Washington, whence he removed above a year since to Portsmouth.

A letter from Idaho, June 15, says three hundred houses have been built since the late disastrous fire.

LOCAL.

BERNARD DUFFY, proprietor of a tenement-house in Pearl-street, was yesterday sentenced by the Court of Special Sessions to four months' imprisonment for refusing to put a fire escape on his building. DUFFY had been previously sent to prison for the same offence, but managed to get out through some defect in the commitment.

A fair demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of produce and merchandise. Flour, wheat, oats, corn and pork were dearer, the last two articles, however, closing heavily. Cotton was depressed. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday resolved to sell the Fort Gansevoort property at public auction.

The Whisky Frauds—Rottenness of the Bonded System.

Our system of Internal Revenue, as at present administered, probably presents the most gigantic instance of fraud and corruption to be found in the world. Unless it be promptly and thoroughly reformed, our whole financial system will prove a disastrous and disgraceful failure,—honest men in every branch of industry will be crushed and ruined by a rivalry with which they cannot compete, and both private enterprise and the public treasury will be at the absolute mercy of wholesale robbers, both in and out of office. Hundreds and thousands of audacious and unscrupulous men, without character or conscience, are today heaping up enormous fortunes by robbing the Government of the money it needs to pay its debts and maintain its credit, with the connivance and by the direct aid of officials to whom the Government intrusts the management of its affairs.

Whether it is possible or not to fasten public attention upon this vast and growing evil, —this terrible cancer that is rapidly eating out whatever of life and health there is in the body politic,—sufficiently to bring about a reform, remains to be seen. We confess we are not sanguine. Fifty or sixty millions of dollars a year is an immense Corruption Fund,—large enough, it may be feared, to control legislation and defeat whatever efforts may be made to effect reform. We intend, however, that, if the public submit to this gigantic system of fraud, it shall not be from ignorance of its character.

We gave a few days since some illustrations of the manner in which the tax on WHISKY is evaded, and the hundred millions of dollars which it ought to yield to the public treasury every year, are diverted into the private pockets of the men engaged in its manufacture, and the officers of the Government who become partners in their frauds. As we showed in the article referred to, the BONDED WAREHOUSE SYSTEM is the grand agency by which the largest portion of these whisky frauds are perpetrated. It is one of the glaring monstrosities of the revenue service. As we have already stated, Congress, for the purpose of facilitating the collection of the tax, and to accommodate the trade of the country, extended the Bonded Warehouse system for storing goods imported from abroad to many of the articles subject to internal revenue taxes, and among them Whisky. We also showed that the fraudulent removal of spirits placed in these warehouses on worthless bonds, was one of the most fruitful sources of fraud upon the Treasury. But this is not the only manner in which these warehouses are used to defraud the Government.

Two classes of bonded warehouses are authorized by the law, known in the regulations of the Department as *class "A"* and *class "B."* Class "A" is the distiller's warehouse, to be connected with the distillery, and into which no goods but those of the distiller can be placed. The object of this warehouse is to furnish a place of temporary deposit for the goods until they can be transferred to a general bonded warehouse, which is known as *class "B."* Class "B" is designed for the general storage of goods, subject to tax under the Internal Revenue Law; and the theory of the law is that it is to be kept by a merchant having no interest in the goods stored except as warehouseman, and relying for his profits entirely upon the sums received for storage.

A person desiring to open an Internal Revenue general bonded warehouse must make application to the Collector of his district, accompanying it with a description and diagram of the premises, together with a bond with sufficient sureties, that he will not allow or permit any goods entered in said warehouse to be removed, except in accordance with the law. The amount of this bond depends upon the size of the house, and is often very large. If the premises are approved by the Collector on examination, and the bond is deemed sufficient, papers are transmitted to Washington, with a favorable report from the Collector, for approval. When approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and *not before*, the house can be used for the purpose of storage. To each of these storehouses a keeper is to be appointed by the Collector of the District, and the warehouse is to be in the joint custody of the proprietor and the storehouse keeper thus appointed by the Government. Two different locks are to be placed on the house; the key of one is to be kept by the proprietor and the other by the storehouse-keeper, so that neither can enter the house in the absence of the other. The keeper is intrusted with the possession of the brands of the Government, which he is to place upon every barrel of spirits as it goes out, indicating the precise purpose for which it is removed. After tax has been paid on presentation of the certificate of the Collector, he is to brand it "U. S. Bonded Warehouse, tax paid;" if for export, "U. S. Bonded Warehouse, "For export," &c. As every barrel of spirits owes the Government, on an average, a tax of $100, it will be seen that the proprietorship of these bonded warehouses and the character of the storekeepers are of the first importance. No one but a merchant of the highest respectability, and one in no wise interested in the goods to be stored, should be permitted to keep a storehouse; and the storekeeper, the custodian of the Government brands, should be selected only after the most thorough and careful investigation into his character and general business habits.

What are the facts? Under this law *every large liquor dealer has been permitted to keep his own general bonded warehouse and to retain the custody of his own goods.* Western distillers employ agents to sell their goods in this city, and hire their own bonded warehouses. Some hire two and even three of these warehouses, and instead of ten or twelve bonded warehouses of the proper capacity, kept by merchants of integrity and responsibility, whose names would be a guarantee against frauds, and who would rely for their profits upon the money received for storage,—we have from sixty to eighty bonded warehouses owned and kept by distillers, rectifyers and wholesale liquor dealers! The most of these are small concerns, used in connection with and as incidental to the business of the proprietor. Of this number not a dozen are kept by men not interested as owners or agents in the liquor stored in the warehouse. The keepers are appointed by the Collector and *paid by the warehouse proprietor.* Nominally he is paid four dollars per day, but his actual compensation depends doubtless upon the amount of business transacted and the *manner* in which it is done. Rectifyers will have a bonded warehouse, consisting of one or more rooms, in the rectifying establishment, and wholesale dealers will keep their store on the first floor and their bonded warehouse on the second and third floors, so that every kind of spirits that goes in or comes out of a warehouse must go through the store or rectifying establishment. If spirits are so closely pursued by a Government detective as not to give time to empty the spirits into the rectifying tubs, or change the brands on the barrels, then it is of course going into bond; if not, the brands are rapidly changed, and it comes out "*tax paid*" spirits, and takes its place in the free store-room or rectifying establishment.

A few facts, developed by legal trials, will illustrate the working of a system thus authorized and established.

Last Fall a ring of distillers in New-York concluded to rent a bonded warehouse in Brooklyn. So one of their number leased the buildings known as Nos. 66 and 68 Water-street, and then sub-let them to one of their hired men, by the name of CROGAN. CROGAN made application to the Collector of the Third District to bond No. 66, intending to use No. 68 as a free storehouse. Fraudulent bonds were presented, one of the signers being the man HUBBELL, who afterward figured as claimant of the 508 barrels seized in No. 68, and who is now in prison in Brooklyn for signing a bond in the name of JOHN C. HUBBARD, for the purpose of removing spirits from another bonded warehouse. This man, entirely irresponsible, justified on this warehouse bond in the sum of $160,000; and although a resident of Brooklyn, where the slightest investigation would have disclosed his perjury, the bonds seem to have been approved by the Collector without any proper inquiry and forwarded to Washington. But long before it was approved at Washington, and before the warehouse had any legal existence whatever, the Collector appointed a storekeeper and business commenced. A thousand barrels of spirits from the West were deposited in this house, and again removed on bonds for the pretended purpose of shipping to California, before the house was even authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury. A passage way was opened in the cellar between No. 66 and No. 68 so that barrels placed in the so-called *bonded* warehouse could be rolled directly into No. 68, which was a *free* warehouse. Whisky could thus go into No. 66 in *bond*, and come out of No. 68 *free*. Bonds were made up and entered in the Collector's office for 1,000 barrels, but how many barrels went into bond and came out free is unknown.

On the 7th of January a detective dropped into No. 66 and found men engaged in removing five hundred and eight barrels from No. 66 to No. 68. The heads of the barrels were freshly painted and branded with false brands, and paints and brushes and stencil plates were found in the cellar of No. 66, with every indication of a large and prosperous business. The five hundred and eight barrels were seized, the bonds in the Collector's office examined, and the storekeeper and his books called for. Several days elapsed before he could be found, and then he brought to the District-Attorney's office a set of new books, showing by different entries the entry and withdrawal of one thousand barrels. The books were new, and all the entries, both of entry and withdrawal, seemed to have been made at one sitting; and when the question was put to this storekeeper on the trial, he swore he could not tell when the books were purchased and entries made, and would *not* swear that it was not *all done after the five hundred and eight barrels had been seized.*

About the same time last Winter a detective stepped into a liquor-store in New-York, kept by an agent of one of the largest distillers in Chicago, and requested permission to go into his bonded warehouse, which consisted of a room in the same building. The proprietor told him the keeper was absent, and he could not get in. The detective took down a key which hung near by, and walked into the bonded warehouse. On further examination he found in the desk of the proprietor the Government brand, "U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Tax Paid," and a certificate of entry and withdrawal signed *in blank* by the storekeeper. Here was an establishment prepared to do business! "Tax Paid" spirits could be furnished to order and in any quantity. Six months afterward the proprietor testified in court that he was still proprietor of the same bonded warehouse! Comment is unnecessary.

A fraudulent distiller finding it difficult to run his still unmolested, and finding that immense sums were being made in the bonded warehouse system, thought that he would quit distilling and become a general bonded warehouse proprietor and deal in Western whisky. He accordingly rented a building and made his application for a bonded warehouse. It was examined, received a favorable report from the Collector's office, and the application and bond forwarded to Washington, and in due time were returned approved. Armed with his bonded warehouse, the distiller went forthwith into business, confident that a fortune awaited him. But here a new and unexpected difficulty overtook him. He had established such an unenviable reputation as a distiller that "the ring" dared not trust him and refused to admit him to their confidence. After a vain effort for months he gave up in despair, and having no further use for his bonded warehouse he voluntarily surrendered it. From the character of the man, the location and capacity of this house, the purpose for which he intended it was just as apparent to all who knew him, *including the Collectors*, as it is now when he openly confesses it.

A distiller had over six hundred barrels of spirits in a bonded warehouse. He bargained them all at forty cents per gallon in bond to parties who proposed to receive them in lots of two hundred barrels each, to pay for each lot before removed. On removal of the first lot of two hundred, the store-keeper, suspecting something wrong, gave information which led to their seizure and forfeiture. This fact becoming known, he was removed by the Collector, and another storekeeper ordered to take his place. Under this keeper the balance of the spirits have since disappeared, and the Government lost the tax of $42,000 due on the lot removed since the change of keepers!

There can be no doubt—the evidence on the subject will not permit us to doubt—that the bonded warehouses of the City have long been the legalized channels and agencies of fraud. The law contemplates that no spirits shall be admitted into a bonded warehouse until the owner shall have given a bond to the Collector that he will not remove the same except in accordance with law. No storehouse keeper has a right to permit anything to come into, or go out of, a bonded warehouse, without the order of the Collector. The law presumes that nothing comes in or goes out until it is first entered upon the bonded account of the Collector to be accounted for by him, and such should be the practice. Yet, as a matter of fact, storehouse-keepers are permitted to receive goods into warehouse and keep them for days, and sometimes weeks, before the Collector has any knowledge whatever of their existence. Now, under this practice what is to prevent an agent of a Western distiller, by collusion with his warehouse-keeper, from making his bonded warehouse a receptacle for fraudulent whisky? All he has to do is to put it in and take it out without the knowledge of the Collector. And experience has shown that this is not a difficult matter to do. One lot of whisky was seized in bond and held under seizure some fifteen days before the Collector had any evidence that it was in bonded warehouse at all! Now supposing it had not been seized, but after remaining a week had been sold and taken out,—would the Collector ever have known of it? It is the constant and well-nigh universal practice for storekeepers to receive and admit Western whisky into bond without the knowledge of the Collector. Suppose that after being admitted without the Collector's knowledge, he and the proprietor choose to take it out without his knowledge, how is he ever to know it? But the Collectors may claim that they appoint men who *will not* collude with the proprietors. Let us see how this is. In one of the largest liquor establishments in New-York, the managing partner in the concern has *his own brother* as keeper of his bonded warehouse. Another of the large establishments is an incorporated company; one of the stockholders has a bonded warehouse in his own name, in which is stored the spirits of the company; and another stockholder and officer of the company was for a long time a keeper of the bonded warehouse.

We could go on with these details, showing how this whole business is managed in the interest of those who grow rich by plundering the treasury. But the recital is sickening, and we turn from it. We trust we have said enough to convince every thoughtful person that the country is in great and imminent peril. The student of history will search in vain, we think, for an instance where debauchery in office was more general and widespread than it is in this country today.

Unless the demoralization which has been going on in the public service for the last ten years can be checked, and that speedily, our whole financial system must utterly break down. For when it comes to be understood that rogues can and do systematically escape taxation, honest men will refuse to pay. We must postpone still further what we have to say of the proper remedies.

Congress and Reconstruction—Progress of Work.

The prompt and withal moderate action of Congress is the best answer to those who impute to it a desire to disturb the settlement to be effected under the existing acts. It began by expressly limiting the work of the session to the removal of difficulties arising out of an erroneous interpretation of the law. It has steadily resisted attempts to disturb the limitation and to reopen the question of reconstruction. And the two bills now before it—one pushed through the House yesterday by Mr. STEVENS under the pressure of the previous question, the other still before the Senate under the pilotage of Mr. TRUMBULL—are evidence of the good faith with which both bodies are prepared to adhere to the terms of settlement now before the South.

By neither of the measures is any new issue raised, or any new condition imposed. They differ mainly in regard to the seat of absolute military authority—not as to the sufficiency or supremacy of the authority itself. Mr. STEVENS' bill vests it in the military commanders, each of whom is left to decide for himself what is necessary, and to act on the dictates of his own mind; while Mr. TRUMBULL's bill makes the General of the Armies of the United States the final judge and, as it were, the supervisory officer in respect of suspensions, removals and other details of the district commanders' operations. Practically, perhaps, the distinction would not materially alter the result; but the method proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL has the merit of securing uniformity of proceeding, and, moreover, harmonizes better with established military discipline. Aside from this difference—which will, no doubt, be readily adjusted by a conference—the two bills cover the same ground in a manner substantially the same. And though they play havoc with Mr. STANBERY's superfine logic, and counteract certain instructions of the Executive, we are persuaded that they in no degree conflict with the popular estimate of the purposes contemplated by Congress in the enactment of the present law. They make the military the supreme power throughout the South pending the completion of the reconstruction process, and they give to the Registration Boards, acting on instructions from the district commanders, a wide latitude in determining the range of disfranchisement. In both respects, we think that Mr. BINGHAM is correct in claiming that they reflect the will of the represented States.

It is to be regretted that Mr. STEVENS deemed it expedient to stifle debate. Dispatch is desirable, but completeness of detail is yet more so, and the latter is possible only when an ample opportunity is afforded for analysis and suggestion. The rhetoric of Messrs. BROOKS and WOOD is valueless in this connection. As a contribution to their party record it may be well enough, and the force of some of their strictures is, indisputable, but practically what does it amount to? It neither shakes the intentions of Congress nor perfects the measure as a means of reconstruction. It might under certain circumstances aggravate the difficulties to be encountered by the South, but by no possibility could it afford relief.

For the same reason we trust that Mr. BROOKS' appeal to the President to do what can be done to obstruct the passage of an amendatory act, will pass unheeded. The South has already suffered much too severely at the hands of those who profess to be its peculiar friends, and they will best show their friendship now by leaving the law to work out the will of Congress unobstructed. The maintenance of his consistency is not a consideration that can justify Mr. JOHNSON in renewing a contest in which his defeat would be inevitable. His conscience may demand some reservations, perhaps a protest, but for a veto, with its irritation and the chance of temporary delay, there would be no excuse. Congress has surely a right to interpret its own enactments, and this is all which either Mr. STEVENS or Mr. TRUMBULL just now proposes.

MINOR TOPICS.

We trust that the people will not become alarmed at any violent oratorical demonstrations in Congress this month. It is nearly midsummer, and the weather will influence many members, we fear, to disregard Dr. ISAAC WATTS' advice not to let "the angry passions rise." Besides, there are many things we must *pretend* to get excited about. There are Fall elections to look out for, Presidential slates to make and smash, party machinery to set in motion, party music to grind in debate. Congress is a very convenient place for doing all this work, and nobody must get frightened at a little froth and ferment. Gen. SCOTT tells us, in his autobiography, of something he heard JEFFERSON say once to Dr. MITCHELL, Member of Congress from Virginia: "Doctor," said the President, "I have just thought of an object to which to compare the House of Representatives. Sir, it is like the chimneys to our dwellings. It carries off the smoke of party, which might otherwise stifle the nation." We may suppose that if people see a tremendous smoke in the direction of Washington, this Summer, they will conclude that there isn't so much fire, after all, and will accept Mr. JEFFERSON's explanation.

It is a gala year, not for France alone, but for all Europe; and not for Prince and Pontiff merely, but for the people. The reviews, the pageants, fairs, singing-festivals, shooting-matches, which Summer always brings, are this year doubly brilliant. In London, they are talking of a monster volunteer review; in Hungary they still celebrate the coronation; Germany is crowned with garlands and flowing with beer; in Switzerland they are to have a wonderful singing festival of choral societies, this month, at Geneva, and in the canton of Neufchatel the famous *Ter Fédéral*, or national target-shooting, bids fair to be unprecedented in attraction. The amount of the prizes raised for this last affair already reaches an almost incredible sum, and thousands of marksmen will participate. One would think that Central Europe, mindful of the stormy year last past, and presaging a stormier year to come, were determined to have its fill of pleasure while peace remains.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, was guilty of a very brilliant thing when, in the resolution which he introduced to Congress the other day, he spoke scornfully of the "*self-styled Prince* MAXIMILIAN" and the "*so-called Royal* House of Hapsburg." The "self-styled" *Mister* SHANKS, or the "so-called" *Honorable Mister* SHANKS, lives so far out West that probably the news has not yet reached him that the House of Hapsburg has been decidedly and definitively "Royal," or rather imperial, for something like six centuries, and that it traces its genealogy and power back to the seventh century of the Christian era. If a person cannot be blamed for not having heard this, he certainly cannot be blamed for not having heard that MAXIMILIAN was actually by *birth* a "Prince," and that he is no more to blame for this than Mr. SHANKS is responsible for being born a free and independent citizen of the great democratic republic, whose gigantic bird, standing on the Rocky Mountains, slaps its wings over the entire continent, and keeps the whole human race in a constant state of terror.

It is a notable circumstance that all the candidates spoken of for the next Presidency are Western men. CHASE, WADE, COLFAX, GRANT, all hail from the other side of the Alleghanies, though, on the other hand, all of these except GRANT were born in the Eastern States. In the last Presidential election, the Western LINCOLN was opposed by MCCLELLAN, who was also of Western origin, and in the election of 1860 LINCOLN ran against DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE, who both belonged to the West. If GRANT decline the nomination next year, and if Massachusetts and the other New-England States should unite upon CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, he would be an exceedingly strong candidate. But it looks as if Massachusetts would be the foremost opponent of her distinguished son, because of his Conservative principles, as supposed to be represented in his services to the present Administration. If there be an opportunity, New-York would very likely unite in urging the name of one of her citizens eminent in civil and military life; but thus far no name has been put forward. Pennsylvania has, ordinarily an immense list of candidates on hand; but at this time we hear nothing of her demands in this direction.

After so long abusing American monitors, the English machinists are doing something more sensible and just as cheap—copying them. The last number of the London *Engineer* has drawings and descriptions of a monitor designed by the Thames Iron Works. The Indian Government have decided to procure one or two monitors for the harbor of Bombay. They advertise for designs for a "twin-screw monitor to carry four eighteen-ton guns in two turrets." But they have not quite come up yet to the American standard of impregnability, as they only require eight inches of iron on the turret and six inches on the sides. If they wish to guard Bombay against American war ships, they must put on a few inches more of iron. The design of Mr. MACKROW, of the Thames Iron Works, contemplated eight inches of iron on the sides and ten inches on the turret. This, against ordnance hitherto, would insure the great prerequisite of impregnability. However, it is clear that the British constructors are beginning to see the merits of the monitor principle.

One of the great social questions is, is there a baby missing in the Stratton family? In due time after the marriage of Tom Thumb, which created so profound a sensation in fashionable circles, all the papers had news of a juvenile Thumb and heir born to the happy dwarfs. What has become of this scion? The complexion, features, traits, weight at birth, and other interesting details, went like wildfire through the Press of Europe and America. There were even photographs circulated in great numbers of mother and child, the latter on the former's knee, and both looking very much as if they ought to change places. But now Tom Thumb and wife appear in public here again, and not the remotest reference to the offspring is advertised. "What is this mystery?"

A correspondent who has recently lost money by speculation in Wall-street desires us to "expose the knaves" of that locality, and gives his opinion, which he garnishes with a variety of famous expletives, that the "whole Wall-street crew are knaves who get rich by knavery," and can only find their deserts in such a penitentiary as THAD. STEVENS erected for the rebels. We are assuredly of the opinion that Wall-street is a dangerous place for a simpleton to leave his money, with the impression that under the assiduous cultivation of the bulls or bears it will grow until he is able to reap an immense crop. But this by no means gives countenance to the wholesale slanders frequently poured upon all the business men and operators in the great financial centre of America. There is as much average honor, integrity and fair dealing among the established brokers and business people of Wall and Broad streets as there is among the shipping men of South-street, the importers and merchants of Broadway, the retailers of the Bowery, or the manufacturers and producers of any given locality. Somehow or other we hear a great deal more of the knaveries of Wall-street than of the knaveries elsewhere; but that is probably only because there are more facilities for fools to lose their money there than in any other place, and because it is so convenient and comfortable for them to attribute the results of their own folly to the knavery of others.

The Cable tells us NAPOLEON is going to disarm 34,000 men in his army, and, at the same moment, English papers (especially the Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*) say the Emperor has demanded such enormous army appropriations as to "completely derange the budget," making a "profound impression upon the public." Moreover, there is "great activity" in war preparations, which are now "resumed on a large scale." All the trained soldiers are massed so as to be ready "at a moment's notice," and "their places are being filled up by recruits, who are being drilled with the greatest care and activity." Is not this a fine, first-class war rumor? Such a state of affairs could only come from actual or imminent hostilities. France had never, probably, so little complication in her diplomacy as at this hour. All the vexed questions of 1866 have been settled or postponed to 1868. If this were dead of Winter, and a May campaign in prospect, we should swallow the stories of the Paris correspondents; but just now we beg to be excused from doing so.

AMUSEMENTS.

Banvard's Museum.

This house of entertainment appears, just now, to be "all things to all men,"—and that must be a singular disposition which will not find some item in Mr. BANVARD's altered programme to chime with its taste. The budget of amusement is opened with a panoramic representation of the Mississippi during the late war—in which the artist betrays his sanguine temperament in the liberal distribution of red over the scenes of blood and blazes, which rather monotonously constitute the long picture. This is succeeded by a brief exhibition of dancing puppets or automata. These little wooden actors, in the abstract, give great pleasure, and are much applauded. We have seen wooden actors in the concrete (flesh and blood) who have been much worse. The secret of the success of the automata is, doubtless, to be ascribed to their honesty. There is no sham about them. They are sticks passing for what they are, and not pretending to be anything else. After the puppets, there is a song by Mr. DUFFIELD, a gentleman, upon whose jocund face humor seems to have an easier seat than sentiment. Mr. DUFFIELD is succeeded by a girlish infant, who recites some harrowing verses of rapine and death; and this sad little creature is followed by the traditional "fancy dance" by the customary thin, pale girl with the very dreamy step and the very conventional smile. Then we have another song about love from Miss STOCQUELER, and then more of the same, on the same subject, by Mr. DUFFIELD and Miss STOCQUELER together, who woo in verse with much ardor, mutually agreeable, we should judge, expressed to the mild inspiration of one harmless piano. Upon these many things the curtain then descends for a brief airing of its striped beauties, to rearise upon the mysterious cabinet of Prof. LOGRENIA—a disciple of MACALLISTER, ANDERSON, and the other old-fashioned practitioners of magic in its infancy. This gentleman uses the primitive vases and canisters, and contents himself with transforming bran into birds and beans into handkerchiefs. He has a ready tongue, like most of his countrymen, for notwithstanding his name, the Professor has probably seen more of the Shannon than the Arno. In addition to the magic there is an exhibition of trained birds, mice and one cat, in which these little creatures are made to draw toy wagons, fire cannon and walk tight-ropes. This part of the entertainment must bring rare delight to those who think these tiny prisoners ought to be made earn their sustenance and endure their confinement too, as the culprits in our penitentiaries do —by hard labor. The entertainments at the Museum are finally concluded by a farce, which not being given by the real puppets, is not strictly entertaining.

OBITUARY.

Francois Ponsard, the Dramatist.

A Cable dispatch published in the TIMES yesterday announced the death of M. PONSARD, the French dramatist. A brief biographical sketch of the deceased author, one of the celebrities of modern France, may not be uninteresting. FRANCOIS PONSARD was born in Vienne, a small town in the Province of Dauphine, in June, 1814. His father, a lawyer by profession, intended that young PONSARD should inherit his practice, and sent his son to prosecute his studies, first in Lyons and subsequently in Paris. At the age of 19 FRANCOIS PONSARD, who had frequented for some months the Café Moliere, then the great resort for Parisian literati, translated BYRON's *Manfred*, and subsequently published the production at his own expense. The venture was unsuccessful, from a speculative point of view, but the publication of the work brought the author's name into some little prominence, and obtained for the youth admission into a few literary circles. Dissatisfied, however, with the result of his efforts, PONSARD returned to Vienne, where he practiced law, and devoted his leisure hours to the composition of a five-act tragedy, "Lucrèce." This play, the first of a series of productions modeled upon the compositions of the earlier French authors, was completed in 1842, when a friend of the dramatist seized upon the manuscript, and proceeding to Paris offered it to the manager of the Odeon Theatre. After some delay "Lucrèce" was produced with great success, despite the opposition of the *hugolâtres*, or partisans of VICTOR HUGO, who, as supporters of romanticism, were the sworn foes of the *ponsardistes*, or disciples of the classical school. Three years later, "Agnes de Méranie," another five-act play, proved a failure, and, at a later day, *Horace et Lydie*, a comedy after the style of Horace, and *Ulysse*, a drama with an imitation of the Greek chorus, met with a like fate. In 1853, the dramatist was more fortunate and *l'Honneur et l'Argent*, a comedy in verse, was so highly praised by a certain portion of the Press that two years after its production, the author was elected a member of the Académie Française, and filled the seat left vacant by the death of BAOUR-LORMIAN. After being numbered among the 40 academicians, PONSARD seems to have reaped more laurels as a dramatist than his previous ill-success could have led one to suppose. His "Lion Amoureux" was heartily applauded at the Theatre Français, and, within the past three months, "Galileo" was put upon the stage, at the express desire of the Emperor, who vetoed the Censors' decision against the play, and it entered upon a successful career. M. PONSARD had long been ailing, and about a twelve-month since, the physicians already despaired of his recovery. By his death, the Académie has lost one of its most active and educated members, and France a distinguished *litterrateur*, if not truly a creative genius.

Sudden Death of Rufus H. King.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 9.

We are called upon to-day to announce the death of one of our oldest and most respected citizens—RUFUS H. KING—which occurred at 7:30 o'clock this morning, at his residence in Park-place, under circumstances of the most painful suddenness. During last evening Mr. KING was visiting at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND. He remained there until 10 o'clock, and was evidently in his usual good health and spirits. Soon after his return home, he retired to bed, and must have slept well, as no one was disturbed by him through the night. About 7 o'clock this morning, Mrs. KING, who was in a bath room, was alarmed by her husband, who opened the door, and said to her that he felt very strangely and painfully, and had a singular sensation as of choking. Physicians were immediately sent for. Dr. BAILEY, who resides near by, first answered. When he reached the house, Mr. KING was still conscious, and able to express his sensations; but he could not swallow the remedy prepared for him, and in a few minutes, without apparently suffering any pain, he had ceased to live.

Mr. KING was in the 73d year of his age. He was born in Ridgefield, Conn. When twenty years old he came to Albany and engaged in the dry goods business. He was very successful as a merchant, and some twenty years ago, having accumulated an ample fortune, retired—devoting his remaining years to the management of his estate, and of the several institutions with which he was connected. Mr. KING was President of the New-York State Bank, of the Albany Savings Bank and of the Albany Insurance Company. The marked prosperity which has attended all these institutions furnishes sufficient evidence of his financial ability.

Mr. KING married in early life Miss LAVERTY, of New-York, with whom he maintained relations of uninterrupted domestic felicity, and who survives him. They had three sons and one daughter—Mrs. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND—all of whom are still living.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES IN CONGRESS.

The Senate to-day was entirely occupied by the consideration of the Reconstruction Act reported by the Judiciary Committee. Senator TRUMBULL made a speech nearly two hours in length, mainly devoted to contrasting the inconsistencies of the Attorney-General's late opinion and the President's veto of the first Military Bill. His speech was able and logical, and was listened to with close attention. Mr. WILSON proposed and advocated an amendment vacating all the offices in the several districts within thirty days, and authorizing the commanders to fill the vacancies. This was opposed by Messrs. DRAKE and FRELINGHUYSEN, and lost by eleven to twenty-two. Pending the consideration of another amendment of Mr. WILSON, regarding the same matter, the Senate adjourned. During the proceedings the bill passed by the House was received and ordered on the calendar. It is probable that to-morrow the Senate will take up the House bill, substitute its own therefor, pass it and send it to the House for concurrence.

Messrs. BROOKS and ELDRIDGE, for the minority, made speeches, opposing the House Reconstruction Bill, to-day, and the former was replied to by Mr. BINGHAM, in a twenty minutes' speech, which was conceded to be the most eloquent and brilliant effort heard in Congress for many years. Members of every shade of political opinion crowded around him as he spoke, and the utmost silence prevailed until he closed, when the galleries and the House gave vent to their feelings in applause and congratulations. Mr. ELDRIDGE talked for ten minutes after the previous question had been ordered, and was followed by THAD. STEVENS, who closed the debate. The latter was listened to with great interest, and he was interrupted several times with demonstrations of applause and disapproval. When he closed, the amendment of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, providing for punishment by fine or imprisonment of persons preventing or attempting to prevent the execution of the act, was adopted. The amendment of Mr. BENJAMIN, providing that the pardon of the President shall not affect the right of any person to be registered as a legal voter, was also adopted, when the bill passed—yeas, 119; nays, 37. Mr. THOMAS. E. STEWART voted with the Democrats. Otherwise it was a strict party vote.

During Mr. STEVENS' speech on the Reconstruction Bill to-day he startled the House with a reference to the clamors against the Juarez Government, for what he called the "heroic execution of murderers and pirates." This little piece of rhetoric was received with a burst applause from both the galleries and the floor, together with aubible hissing from the same sources.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee of the House having charge of the impeachment investigation have instructed the Chairman, Mr. WILSON, by a vote of seven to two, Messrs. LAWRENCE and WILLIAMS being in the negative, to report to the House, if called for, that there has not been sufficient time to prepare the report and the evidence for presentation, but that the Committee will be so prepared on and after the 16th of October next. This last date was probably fixed for the purpose of providing for the contingency of an October session, a strenuous effort for which will be made before the adjournment of the present session. Pertinent to the impeachment question it may be said that Chief-Justice CHASE has recently expressed the opinion very positively that the impeachment movement was one of great folly. He expresses no opinion as to the facts developed, but simply as to the policy of the movement.

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATES.

The House to-day extended the time for taking evidence in the Kentucky contested election cases until the 1st of December. It is understood that the parties interested had made application to Mr. DAWES, the Chairman of the Committee, for the extension, and he accordingly obtained the passage of a resolution granting their request.

A DELEGATION FROM BALTIMORE.

A delegation of Republicans from Baltimore, numbering nearly one hundred, arrived here to-day for the purpose of urging upon Congress the passage of a General Suffrage Bill. They were appointed at a large meeting held in Baltimore last night, which indorsed the measure by adopting the memorial in favor of that object which has been in circulation throughout the State, and which has received the signature of nearly every Republican in it.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

In the House to-day, Mr. HULBURD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for any information on file in his Department, regarding the alleged frauds on the internal revenue in the Fifth North Carolina Collection District. This relates to the frauds committed in that district prior to the appointment of the present Collector, Col. CRANE.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WOOD.

The Quartermaster's Department to-day sold at Alexandria 1,000 cords of pine wood at sixty cents a cord. About 11,000 cords remain, and with other Government property will be sold during this month. Owing to the fact that the appropriation for the current expenses of the War Department is likely to run short on account of the demand for transportation, &c., growing out of the Indian wars, other sales will soon be ordered. The Department is, for the same reason, reducing its clerical force, and contracting its expenses in every possible manner.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

THE CASE OF SANTA ANNA.

The Mexican Legation has received official information from the Government of the State of Yucatan to the effect that Gen. SANTA ANNA landed at the port of Sisal, at Gen. PERAGOS' invitation; and while there he was arrested. The statement that he was forcibly taken from the *Virginia* seems, therefore, to be unfounded.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has replied to a party in Michigan seeking the survey of an accumulation of land to a fractional quarter section fronting on Lake Michigan. The Commissioner decides that no survey of the accretion can be ordered, because the fractional tract to which it is appendent had been sold to a private individual in the year 1830.

The same applicant also desired the survey of a strip which had been used for pasturage in front of a tract long since surveyed, and sold in 1832 on the ruling first above mentioned. The application in this case also was rejected.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has adjusted an account between the United States and the State of Oregon, for the five per cent. fund accruing to the latter upon the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within her limits during the years 1865 and 1866, and finds that the sum due to the State on the 1st of December, 1866, amounted to $3,866 79.

Burning of a Planing Mill at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 9.

P. H. BROWN & Co's. planing-mill, at the corner of Franklin and Van Buren streets, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, which is insured.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE

The Shooting of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia.

Last Speech of the Unfortunate Prince.

FULL DETAILS OF THE LAST SCENE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 9.

The *Times* this evening publishes an extra containing a ranchero letter from San Luis Potosi, stating that at 6 o'clock on the morning of June 19 the troops of ESCOBEDO formed a short distance from the city for the execution of MAXIMILIAN and his Generals, the people of Queretaro flocking by thousands to see the closing scenes in the life of the men they loved. As the clock strikes 7, the bells toll and announce that the prisoners have left their prisons for the last time, and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments they appear, drawn in carriages and a large guard around them, the Emperor first, MIRAMON next, and MEJIA last. As they near the place of execution, convulsive robs break from the crowd. The carriages stop, and the prisoners get out. Among the conclave you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. MAXIMILIAN, on alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with an elastic step, he marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plain manner. They were not bound nor blindfolded. In taking his position, the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm manner, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed to feel his situation, and said when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico who came with credentials offering him the Government of the country, he refused. At a subsequent meeting the proposition was again presented, and he replied that if convinced that the majority thought that it was to their interest to place him at the head of the Government he might consent. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the Powers of Europe, who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the Court that tried him had a right to do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. In conclusion, he hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

MIRAMON spoke from a paper. The only regret he felt in dying was that, should the Liberal Party retain the Government, his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor. He told them that he was no traitor, but had always opposed liberal principles, and always been against the disorder of the country. He should die as he lived, a conservative, satisfied to die for his country. The fame of his acts would live, and posterity would judge whether he was right or wrong. He closed with the words, *"Viva la Emperor! Viva la Mexico!"*

MEJIA made no address; he went to ESCOBEDO and said he would die poor; that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in forty cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoras, to whom he owed considerable, would not press his wife to pay his debts when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Emperor.

After MIRAMON ceased speaking, the guard was drawn up. The prisoners were standing facing them. The Emperor called the sergeant, and drawing from his pocket a handful of $20 pieces, he gave them to him, and requested that after his death he would divide them with his company, asking as a favor that he would aim his bullet at his heart. The officers gave the signal, the volley was fired, and the prisoners lay stretched on the ground. The Emperor was not quite dead. There was considerable quivering of the muscles. Five balls had entered his breast. Two soldiers were then called out, who shot him in the side. MIRAMON and MEJIA were killed by the first volley. Each of the four balls entered in the breast. A sheet was thrown over the Emperor by the doctor, who was to embalm his body. The bodies were then taken by their respective friends, and the troops moved back to their quarters, while thousands remained, kept by a supernatural agency.

Legislative Corruption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will give you the following circumstantial evidence of bribery in the Legislature and its results. Some months ago I was riding down in the cars with a legal gentleman, formerly holding a responsible professional office in the State, and asked him where Mr. —— (an intimate acquaintance of his) was. Answer—He has gone back to his county.

Q.—Does he find the country practice more profitable than the city? A.—No, but he has been elected to the Legislature, and has made a good thing of it.

Q.—How much has he made? A.—Well, he is said to have made about fifteen thousand dollars; he is running again and expects to go back next Winter—the Winter of 1865-6.

The party referred to was elected and a member last session, and his name has appeared in the list of those specially mentioned as having been bribed. I give you, in a separate slip, his name and the name of my informant. Those who do these things may find in due time that their only hope for oblivion will be in the *debris* of a revolution that will overthrow the order of things which they are helping to establish. They are enemies of and traitors against civil liberty. Meanwhile, emancipate the witnesses. If the Constitutional Convention would ordain an article invalidating every act, grant or franchise by the Legislature effected by means of bribery, we might have some redress against the unscrupulous blood-suckers who bribe legislators for the privilege of getting the money back from the people. LEX.

A Correction.

In the columns of the TIMES of June 12, 1865, there appeared a brief report of the proceedings of a meeting of the "New-York Literary Club," when an argument was had on the indictment of JEFF. DAVIS for treason, and in which debate the "Count JOHANNES" took part. By some inadvertence on the part of our reporter, the Count, as he claims, was incorrectly reported.

At his request, and to leave no room for further misapprehension in the premises, we publish as follows what the Count says he did say at the meeting:

"The proclamation of President JOHNSON, accusing JEFFERSON DAVIS as a party to the assassination of President LINCOLN, if proved to be true, will carry with it a howl and a curse throughout the world, and he will deserve to hang as high as Haman."

Balloon Ascension in Boston—Death of an Old Publisher.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 9.

At 6 o'clock to-night Prof. KING ascended from the Common in his new mammoth balloon "Hyperion." He was accompanied by seven other gentlemen. Several thousand people witnessed the ascension, which was a very successful one.

SAMUEL GILBERT died to-day nearly 90 years of age. He was formerly a printer and publisher. He established the first public news-room in Boston, and subsequently became a broker.

STUPENDOUS WHISKY FRAUDS.—Of the stupendous character of the frauds perpetrated on the revenue by whisky manufacturers and dealers there is no kind of doubt. Some idea of it may be gathered from a few facts. Placing the annual product at 70,000,000 gallons—which is under rather than over the mark—if the taxes were collected on the whole, the product would be $140,000,000. But let one-fourth escape the law, and $100,00,000,000 would be obtained. Now the facts are, last year whisky yielded only $30,000,000, with the prospect of getting only $20,000,000 this year, the receipts the last two months having been at the rate of $10,000,000 a year. If our statesmen have any spare time on their hands, they could not spend it in a better way than in devising a method for insuring the payment of Government dues on the whisky made in this country.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

It is reported that JOHN L. SWIFT has resigned his position as Deputy Collector at the Boston Custom-house, to accept an interest in the contracts for certain steamers now building for the Government of Japan. RICHARD S. SPOFFORD, Jr., is spoken of as probably MR. SWIFT's successor.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

An Interview with President Johnson.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1867.

I called on the President last evening, having been previously informed that he would be pleased to have me do so. I had scarcely been seated, when Mr. JOHNSON, alluding to one of my letters from Georgia, said he was very glad I had published the fact that he had advised against the election of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS to the United States Senate in 1865. He couldn't imagine, he said, where I had got the information, as he didn't think anybody knew the facts of the case except himself and one or two others with whom he had corresponded on the subject by telegraph. I told him my informant was an ex-army officer, who, in the Spring of 1865, was chief of staff to Gen. STEEDMAN, then commanding the District of Georgia; that he had informed me of a dispatch sent by Gen. STEEDMAN to the President, inquiring if it would be advisable to elect STEPHENS, and of the President's prompt reply, that it would be very unwise to think of doing so—that Mr. STEPHENS was a prisoner of war, and ought not to enter political life while such was the case. "I couldn't make out where you got the facts, but you got them right," said the President. "I told them not to think of electing Mr. STEPHENS, or any man who had been engaged in the rebellion as he had, and yet I was denounced all over the country for trying to get rebels into office, and appointing rebels to office. I never did anything of the kind. It was wrong to elect such men then, and it would be wrong to elect them now."

I told Mr. JOHNSON what, in my judgment, were the views of leading Southern men on the subject of reconstruction under the Military Act; that the mode which was being adopted by a certain class of worthless and irresponsible men to secure negro votes would engender strife between the negroes and whites in the South, and lead to endless trouble, if not war and bloodshed; that my own observations led me to believe that the negroes were being taught by these low-lived fellows to look upon the whites as their natural enemies, and that I did not see how, with that idea once prevalent among the negroes, the two races could live together in the South. "They can't do it," said Mr. JOHNSON. "A war of races is inevitable if such a state of affairs goes on. People may laugh at the idea of a war of races, but it will be brought about by such doctrines as these." He then remarked that negro suffrage would have been brought about by State action—that it was inevitable, and would not have been resisted by the Southern States if left to themselves. It might not have come as soon as it has been forced upon them by Congress; but, said he, "it would have come quite as soon as it ought to have come, and quite as soon as the negroes were fit for it."

In reply to a question, I told the President that I had seen very few men in the South who were in any true sense of the word rebels, and that these few were men who had not been in the rebel army; that I thought most of what was called "disloyalty" was the effect of the unjust and ungenerous treatment of the South by Congressional legislation since the close of the war. He replied that he did not believe that there were many rebels in the South, and that especially the men who had fought against the Union were not rebels now, and had no desire or intention to rebel again.

He seemed to be very deeply interested in the affairs of Tennessee, and listened attentively to what I told him of my travels through that State. I was surprised to find him so well posted even as to the names of men who are candidates for office there. In regard to the Brownlow militia, he said he had received a hundred petitions from the best people of Tennessee, asking him to send United States troops there to protect them against the outrages now being committed by this "State Guard." I asked him if he could, under the Constitution, send troops into Tennessee without the request of the Governor or Legislature. He replied that that was a difficult question which he had not yet determined. He certainly could send troops there on recruiting service, and station them at Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga and such points, and if any disturbance occurred while these troops were there it would be the duty of the commanding officer to use them in suppressing it. He feared very much that BROWNLOW's militia would provoke riot and bloodshed. I told him that was what they were organised for, and the only question was, whether when they got ready for fight, they should have armed soldiers or unarmed citizens to shoot at. I thought the best way would be to regard the militia as an insurrection, and send soldiers to suppress it, and clean it out. He didn't know, he said, what was best to be done; he wanted to see the peace of the State preserved, but didn't know exactly how best to preserve it. He regarded the State Government of Tennessee as the worst despotism he had ever heard of—a military despotism in its worst form—and about the meanest despot he ever heard of at the head of it. Some men make even a despotism a respectable sort of government, said he, but BROWNLOW can't get up a decent despotism. He believed the people of Tennessee would live quietly and obey the laws and Constitution, if let alone, and that they did not need any militia there at all, and that half the trouble in that State was brought about by Northern men going down there to stir up strife and make capital out of it.

The conversation then turned upon Gen. SHERIDAN, and the conduct of affairs in Louisiana. The President spoke with great warmth and earnestness when he referred to this subject. At times his voice rose high enough for an audience of five hundred, though I was the only person in the room, and was sitting within two feet of him. "Now," said he, "Gen. SHERIDAN says he had to remove Gov. WELLS because he was an impediment in the way of reconstruction. He doesn't say *how* he was an impediment; he doesn't say in what way he had obstructed him in the official duties, but merely says he is an impediment, and removes him. Well, how much better has he got along since he removed him? Has that helped him any? I can't see that it has. And, again, suppose I should replace WELLS, how would that obstruct the execution of this law? These are questions which no one has attempted to answer."

A little later he said:

"They have talked about my putting impediments in the way of the execution of this law. I have done nothing of the kind, and don't intend to—never thought of doing it. They have spoken of the Attorney-General's opinion as an obstruction. That's all nonsense. It's no such thing. The removal of civil officers doesn't assist the execution of this bill at all. It has nothing to do with it."

I then told him that Mr. WILSON had prepared a bill to offer in the Senate, giving the military commanders the power to remove all civil officers, or rather vacating all civil offices, and authorizing the military commanders to fill them by appointment, reappointment or election.

"Well," said he, "that won't help reconstruction at all. The few officers that are there don't affect the execution of the law one way or the other, and it would be a good deal better to let men serve out their term of office, and, when they run out, order an election to fill them."

I spoke of Gen. SHERIDAN's orders and dispatches as insubordinate, and such as the people of the North ought not to applaud; that the same state of affairs, during the war, might have led to incalculable evil in the army, and that it was just as if Gen. MEADE should have telegraphed to Mr. LINCOLN that if GRANT's policy was carried out the Army of the Potomac would soon be surrendered to Gen. LEE. "That's just about it," said the President, "and the people ought to see that encouraging such things is bringing the office of President into disrespect, no matter what they may think of me." He said nothing whatever against SHERIDAN, unless what I have just related be viewed in that light, but I could easily see from his manner that he felt very keenly the attempts of that military chieftain to bring him and his office into contempt. Just here, perhaps, I may as well state that I have very good authority for setting at rest all anxiety on the subject of SHERIDAN's removal. Nothing of the kind will be attempted; and if any of the "Generals-Commanding" in the South want political promotion they must seek it in some other way than by trying to get the President to tread on their coat tails. He won't do it.

Referring to the subject of impeachment, which I had introduced in some remarks as to what Congress would attempt at the present session, the President asked me if the Judiciary Committee had had another meeting, or had made up its report yet. I told him I thought it held its last meeting to-day, (Tuesday,) and that it was understood that its members were divided—four for impeachment, three for censure and two for acquittal. He smiled at the idea of a "censure" from political opponents, and thought that it might be kept as a standing report for all Administrations opposed to Congress. I asked him if he had read GREELEY's testimony, published that day in the *Tribune*. No, he said, he had not, and asked me what it was about. I told him that it related entirely to the bailing of JEFF. DAVIS, and entirely exonerated him from any hand in the matter. "O pshaw," said he, "what had I to do with bailing JEFF. DAVIS?" and he smiled again. I told him I was glad GREELEY had run off with the manuscript of his testimony and furnished it to the public; that it would do good in showing to the country the style of testimony they have been taking. He laughed again and said, "I wish they had published it all as they took it down. Of course I don't know what they have against me, but I know what the facts are, and I'm not afraid of them." I asked him if he knew the character of some of the witnesses they had brought against him, such as BAKER's detectives. He said he did not, and I inferred from the way he said it that he didn't care much who they were. I told him a few incidents in the career of his "great prosecutor," Mr. ASHLEY—various historic and biographic matters connected with the Toledo member. He laughed very heartily and said, "That man seems to be very strangely infatuated about some things; I can't understand him at all"—and then laughed again, and added—"but perhaps he means well enough." Mr. JOHNSON had heard that afternoon that STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Cincinnati, had been summoned before the Judiciary Committee, and asked me if I knew what the object was. I told him I did not; that I had seen Col. MATTHEWS in Washington, but hadn't learned his mission here. I asked him what Col. MATTHEWS could possibly have known about him. He said he didn't know, unless the Judiciary Committee wanted to go back to the time when he (JOHNSON) was Provisional Governor of Tennessee. MATTHEWS was then Provost-Marshal of Nashville. I replied to this that all I knew about it was that ASHLEY asked Mr. BINGHAM, during the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, if a President could be impeached for what he had done before he became President, and that BINGHAM very promptly replied by calling ASHLEY a fool. "That was a pretty sharp answer," said the President, with another big laugh.

My own impressions, as the result of the interview are these: That the President, whatever may be his opinions of the constitutionality or the propriety of Military Law, never had any other purpose with reference to it than that of enforcing it justly and properly; that if he feels a little vexed when he finds Major-Generals who never read a law-book, running a tilt with such a lawyer as Attorney-General STANBERY, on the interpretation of a statute, he is not much to blame; that he will not and ought not to allow BROWNLOW's militia to create bloodshed in Tennessee; and that he is very little concerned about the impeachment which he evidently regards as a big joke. MACK.

Registration in North and South Carolina—Letter from Gen. Sickles to Senator Trumbull.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 9.

Gen. SICKLES has addressed the following letter to Senator TRUMBULL:

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5.

DEAR SIR: I have decided not to begin registration in this district until Congress determines who shall be registered. I trust, therefore, that it will be the pleasure of Congress to extend the time for the completion of my registration—say to October or November. If I proceed now, and disregard the wishes of the President, my action would be regarded as insubordination. If I follow his intimation, they would probably be registered not eligible, according to the true interpretation of the acts of Congress. If it is meant that all who have held any office, federal, State or municipal, having taken an oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in rebellion, or given aid or comfort, &c., are disfranchised, this should be expressly declared otherwise; if left to construction it may be held that no other officers are included than those classes enumerated in Article sixth of the Constitution, and that even as to these a full pardon removes the disqualification. If it is meant to exclude lawyers, they should be expressly mentioned or else described by some classification; as for example: After the word "office" add any licensed calling or employment or profession; otherwise if the eligibility of lawyers be left to construction it may be held that a lawyer is not a public officer, although a functionary of a court, or other judicial body.

In truth, we have now in operation two distinct systems of reconstruction, originated by Congress and engrafted upon the President's plan of reconstruction.

The first Congressional plan is expressed in the Howard Constitutional Amendment, leaving suffrage to be regulated by the several States, and imposing upon certain classes of persons disqualifications for office as a punishment for rebellion, and a safeguard for the future. That plan having been refused by the rebel States, Congress passed the Reconstruction Act, which forms a second scheme of reconstruction entirely distinct in principle and plan from the former. In the second plan Congress resumes control of the question of suffrage, which is extended to all who can take a prescribed oath; and also enforces the disqualifications for office which would have been the penal and conservative feature of the first plan. Now, it seems to me that the true conservative guarantee against reaction is in the addition made to the loyal vote by the enfranchisement of the colored people. That being done, the occasion for the disqualification clause ceases. Hence the true solution, I believe, is to declare with universal suffrage a general amnesty, naming the exceptions. A more liberal amnesty is, in my judgment, essential to the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It will enlarge the range of popular choice for the important Judicial, Executive and Legislative Departments of the State Governments, otherwise inconveniently confined to classes, very few of whom are fit to hold office. The people can surely be intrusted to judge and select from those who took part in the rebellion, the men at once qualified and sincere in their adhesion to the new order of things. Such men being eligible to office will have motives to identify themselves with reconstruction and to support the views of the majority. Now more than ever men of ability and experience in public business are needed for the State Governments in the South, and it is truly unfortunate that at such a moment nearly all who know anything of public affairs are disfranchised, and especially those who could fill judicial stations. This exposes the experiment of general suffrage to needless hazard. If the experiment fail it is more likely to fail from the inability of the people to put in office those who could and would assure success. It would have been advantageous, perhaps, to have removed many disaffected persons, especially judges, sheriffs and magistrates in the execution of the sixth section of the Act of March 2, if competent successors could have been found among those who who are eligible to office, and I would regard the possession now of a wider field of choice for civil officers, as one of the most effective instrumentalities in the execution of the military authority conferred upon District Commanders. As it is, I find myself prevented, as will the people by and by, from securing for the public service men of aptitude and character, whose repentance is as certain as the devotion of the most consistent loyalist. In truth the zeal of some of the Courts outrages the discretion of many of the faithful. With reference to other practical suggestions, it might be useful if Congress, by one of its Committees, interrogated the Commanding Officers of the several Districts upon the operation of the Reconstruction Acts, and the further legislation required.

Very respectfully, D. E. SICKLES.

HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL, Chairman Judiciary Committee, United States Senate.

Gen. Sickles' Address to the Freedmen.

The following, says the Charleston *Mercury*, is an authorized report of the address delivered by the Major-General Commanding this Military District to the freedmen who called on him on the 4th:

MY FRIENDS—I am happy to receive your demonstrations of regard. It is gratifying to observe your hearty appreciation of this anniversary. For you the Declaration of Independence had a peculiar significance. To the nation it brought liberty, but to you it restored manhood. It is true enough, your race has waited almost a hundred years for the fulfillment of the pledge made to civilization by the immortal authors of the Declaration of Independence. JEFFERSON and his colleagues had more faith in humanity than their immediate successors. The statesmen of the epoch of the Revolution desired to form a permanent union of States, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of liberty to all the children of the Republic. To-day the musical bells of St. Michael's celebrate in fitting chimes our progress in the work, begun a century ago by the Fathers of the Republic. To-day the flag which floats unchallenged throughout the Carolinas, is the symbol of justice and liberty to all. Your old masters and you begin to know each other better. It is with you and them as with the North and South—better acquaintance promotes good understanding. Every day more kindly feelings are expressed toward you as freemen, as laborers and as citizens. Errors and illusions are passing away. In 1865-6 I was admonished not to permit you to celebrate your holidays in multitudes, with processions, and banners, and music, and marshals, and bonfires, and firearms, and fireworks. Why? Because it was said, you would rise in insurrection. Against whom? for what? I demanded. Nor against the authority of the United States, for that authority has made them free. Not against their former masters, for as slaves they did not rebel. Not against me, for I am here to protect them from injustice. No; I was told the colored people would have land, and they would seize it and drive away the lawful owners of the soil. Times have changed; insurrection is only remembered as a nightmare. Whenever a colored man wants land, it is seen that he buys it from any one willing to sell; or hires land, if he can find any one willing to let it to him. Here I will offer a suggestion. There are many plantations in these States not cultivated at all, or only half cultivated. If the owners, who can neither plant nor afford to keep their lands idle, would divide their useless lands into small farms of twenty acres each, and sell them at fair prices to honest, industrious and thrifty laborers, the cry of "confiscation" would soon be lost in the glee of busy labor, the noise of landless agitators would be hushed in the repose of a contented and happy peasantry. When I was sent to the Carolinas in the Autumn of 1865, I was told that the freed people would not work for wages—that they could not be made to understand what it was to work for wages. Now, I hear a different complaint—that the free people will not work without wages. I was told, also, that it would never do to admit colored people to the Courts of justice to assert their rights by suits at law, or to give testimony in controversies between man and man; for it was said you could not comprehend the meaning and obligation of an oath, or the forms of judicial proceedings. Now, I hear that unless a colored man has a lawyer and a law suit, he does not consider himself a respectable citizen. I was told, also, that it would be useless to establish schools for the instruction of the blacks; it was insisted they were not capable of learning—their heads were too thick and their brain too small. Now, I hear that so many free schools for colored children are filled with colored pupils, taught by colored teachers, that public opinion is aroused to the importance of providing for the education of the poor whites! Nay, more; in some places the school-houses for the colored race need the protection of my bayonets; and I am sure, if colored people could not learn, society would not hate their teachers nor fear their schools, and mobs would not attack and destroy their school-houses. I was told also, that it would be absurd to make citizens of the freed people, because they would never know anything about politics; that they would be led to the ballot-box like sheep to pasture, without caring whether they were voting for friends or foes. Now I hear that the colored people divide their spare time about equally between religion and politics; and that they are almost as particular about the politician they trust as they are about the preacher they choose to pray for them. Here, my friends, is the lesson I wish to impress upon your minds. You have to prove, as you are trying to prove, that your race is capable of progress, and then you will share, as you will have the right to share, in all that belongs to civilization. And to those who look with distrust and fear upon your advancement, let me say to them that education to you, as to them and to all, is more than power—it is security, it is wealth, it is refinement, it is virtue, it is peace. It is useless to tell me that Jamaica and Hayti and St. Domingo and Martinique prove anything else than that the French, the Spaniards and the English fail in their colonial administration. These United States, Spanish America, Algeria, and the Indies are amplified illustrations of the same historical example. As well might it be said the pale race of Mexico and Paraguay and New-Grenada are unfit for civilization, because their political systems are in constant ferment and turmoil. You will succeed because you are Americans.

It may be the destiny of your race to carry back to the unknown tributaries of the Nile the amenities of a civilization better than that which tolerated the barbarism of the bandits who tore your fathers from kindred and country, and bartered men for gold. It seems that neither servitude nor freedom, neither cruelty or wrong—war nor want, time or separation, have any more changed the elements of your oriental character than the climate of the temperate zone has altered the native hue of your African complexion. To-day, the colored race of the South are the same confiding, faithful and contented people that would rather bear than resist, that would rather trust and wait than to hasten and compel. Your patience and faith have been rewarded. Sill have patience; never waver in the faith that the same gracious Providence that has borne you harmless and in triumph out of bondage, will in good time lead you to the promised land of regeneration. Political events are near at hand in which for the first time you will exercise the high privilege of American citizens. You must try to discriminate well and choose wisely between the good and the bad examples you see. Remember that in politics as in all things, an even temper and a respectful demeanor towards our adversaries detract nothing from the ardors of our convictions, nor from the tenacity with which we press our purposes; equanimity and courtesy always contribute to the success of our undertaking. Do you remember ABRAHAM LINCOLN? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," "Yes."] Will you ever forget him? [Loud shouts of "No," "No," "No, never, never."] You must not cease to cherish and heed the teachings of that genial nature, those simple methods, the noble heart and the guileless example of your gifted and lamented champion. Let us all remember and believe the last words of his last address to the people he loved and served so well, and for whom his almost sacred life was a sacrifice. He said: "The time will come when the mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, touched again as they will surely be by the better angels of our nature, shall swell the chorus of the Union throughout the land." [Great applause.]

The Tennessee Election—Gov. Brownlow's Proclamation.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, July 5, 1867.

To the Commissioners of Registration and Sheriffs of all the Counties of the State of Tennessee, and the Judges and Clerks of the Election to be held on the First Thursday of August, 1867:

Whereas, A seditious and incendiary circular has been recently addressed to the County Courts of this State by one JOHN C. GAUT, Chairman of an incendiary Committee at Nashville, urging the said County Courts to supersede the Commissioners of Registration in the appointment of the Judges and Clerks of the approaching election, thereby intending practically to nullify the Franchise Law and to prevent the holding of any valid election under the Constitution on the first Thursday of August next; and,

Whereas, It is likely that some of the County Courts of this State, being rebelliously disposed, have obeyed said circular and conformed to said treasonable scheme of defeating the execution of laws,

Now, therefore, I, WM. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of the State of Tennessee, being bound by the Constitution and my official oath to take care that the laws be executed, do hereby command the Commissioners of Registration throughout the State to comply with the 10th section of the act of Feb. 25, 1857, by the appointment of all clerks and judges of their respective counties for the holding of the election required by the Constitution, on the first Thursday in August, 1867, and the several Sheriffs of the different counties of this State are hereby commanded to open and hold said election as required by law, and to make return, according to law, of the votes received and counted by the Clerks and Judges appointed by the Commissioners of Registration; and,

Whereas, It may occur that some of the Sheriffs of this State may desire the aid and assist in the proposed effort to nullify said Franchise Law, and may refuse to make return of elections held by the Clerks and Justices appointed by the Commissioners of Registration, I do hereby demand and require the said Judges and Clerks, in all counties in which the County Court may have pretended to appoint Clerks and Judges of Election, to make out an additional poll-book of all votes counted by them, and return the same to the Commissioners of Registration, who shall forward duplicates of the result of such election to the Executive and State Department for the action of the Legislature and other departments of the Government, and all the officers commanding the State guards are hereby ordered to arrest the said J. C. GAUT, or any of his agents or commissioners, wherever found, if they shall persist in the effort to defeat the execution of the laws, and to break up and disperse all assemblies having in view the holding of illegal elections or the defeat of any election.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the Executive Department, in Nashville, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1867.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

By the Governor: A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State.

Democratic Reorganization—Letter from Robert Toombs.

The West & South, of Cincinnati, contains the following letter from ROBERT TOOMBS, addressed to its editor, Mr. W. M. CORRY, as Corresponding Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee:

WASHINGTON, Ga., June 19.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant was duly received, and would have been before replied to but for my absence from home. Having but recently arrived in the United States, I knew nothing of your proposed organization—what it was for, or who were in it—when I wrote my reply to yours of the 9th ult. After the reception of yours of the 6th instant, with the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention, I accept with the greatest pleasure the position to which I have been assigned, and will cheerfully give my utmost efforts to promote, establish and vitalize those principles. The first Kentucky resolution contains the principles of my whole political life. I have stood by them from my youth to this hour. I have maintained them in peace and in war, in power and out of power, in prosperity and adversity; and I am as ready to-day as I was thirty years ago, when I entered public life as a nullifier, "to spend and be spent" in the sacred cause; and if my sacrifices of all sorts had been a thousand times more than they have been, I should consider them well spent "for a lost cause," rather than accept any other interpretation of the American Constitution.

I therefore accept any man as a brother, in peace or war, who will honestly stand by and defend them. I will be with him as long as the weakness of humanity will enable me to stand by the truth to my own hurt. Therefore, "sink or swim, survive or perish," I am with the West and South for the maintenance of the Cincinnati Platform of April 13.

I will take immediate measures to organize the State of Georgia on that basis, and will urge the true men of the (so-called) ten rebel States to "fall into line." You can fully count on them—I have tried them.

I will leave home to-morrow with the view of beginning the organization in Georgia, and enlarging your subscription, as the means of propagating true constitutional ideas; and I will endeavor to send you subscriptions from time to time, as the organization is enlarged.

I regret nothing in the past but the dead and the failure, and I am to-day ready to use the best means I can command to establish the principles for which I fought.

* * * * * * * * *

I am, respectfully and truly, your friend,
R. TOOMBS.

The Political Situation in Maryland.

A special dispatch from Baltimore, 8th inst., to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says:

"The Republicans of Baltimore and Maryland generally without distinction of color, have signed in large numbers a memorial to Congress, praying that at its present session a bill may be passed abolishing all distinction of suffrage, on account of race or color throughout the Union; and they call special attention of Congress to the state of affairs in Maryland, as one among many reasons, for immediate action. Copies of the memorial are now in numerous hands, receiving large numbers of signatures. The Republicans say they are now determined to push measures to the fullest extreme, and that they are driven to it to counteract the radical measures of the Democrats and Secessionists, who are placing disloyalists and persons highly obnoxious in office. They assert if nothing else will counteract this evil they must and will have the negro vote to do it. Hence, if negro suffrage comes it will be forced upon our State by the radical measures of the Democrats. The Republicans are now busy in perfecting party measures. The Executive Committee and Union Leagues are very active. An unusually large number of persons are going to Europe and the various watering places."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston "Sherry Cases"—Trial in the United States District Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, July 8, 1867.

In the United States District Court to-day, before Judge LOWELL, the Boston sherry wine cases came up. It is alleged that a certain quantity of wine, consigned to Messrs. B. C. CLARK & Co., of this city, and seized by the United States Collector some months since, were fraudulently entered at the Custom-house. The information contains four counts, setting forth the case as an action of information against an invoice of seventy quarter and seventy eighth casks of sherry wine imported from Cadiz, Spain, between July, 1863, and August, 1865, and consigned to the above-named firm. The cargo seized in this case, was that of the ship *Mariner*, and it is estimated that about $10,000,000 are involved in the decision of this single case. The claimants, in their answer, contend that there is no market price for wines at the place of manufacture, for the reason that it is not sold there, but consigned to agents here, while the Government contends that the value of the wine must be established by the prices in this country.

District-Attorney HILLARD and Assistant District-Attorney WM. A. FIELD appeared for the United States, and E. D. SOPIER and C. A. WELCH for the claimants.

It appeared from the reading of the information that the real question involved is whether the wines were invoiced at their actual market value in Cadiz, and it was also shown by Attorney FIELD, in his explanation of the case, that the wine in question was undoubtedly Crown sherry or blended wine, or the juice of the grape mingled with a certain amount of cheaper spirit; that the wines were invoiced at forty cents a gallon, so that, according to the rates, the duties specific and *ad valorem* would amount to thirty cents per gallon. Mr. FIELD, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to say that he wished it distinctly understood that the Government had no intention of casting any reflections upon honesty of the firm of B. C. CLARK & Co., as a business-house, nor to attach any design on their part to defraud the customs in this action, but to show that the fraud itself was made by the parties in Cadis who shipped the wines.

The process of Custom-house business and the manner in which the fraud was essayed were shown; and in speaking of the foreign value of the wine as the real value at the port from which it is imported, and the duty which he pays is upon that value, Mr. FIELD said it was precisely the same whether the American merchant actually goes to a foreign port and purchases or has wine consigned to him at a port in this country. The wine in question was in casks; forty gallons in quarter casks, and twenty gallons in eighth casks, and was worth at the rate of forty cents per gallon. The Government in this case claims that the actual value of the wine when free on shipboard in Cadiz, ready for consignment in this city, was sixty cents per gallon, upon which there were duties, specific and otherwise, which would amount to sixty-seven cents, thus showing that a fraud of twenty-seven cents on each gallon was perpetrated on the Government. The attorney then stated that in behalf of the Government he should show this to be correct from the receipts of the Spanish merchants who had consigned wine to the claimants in years past, and that the quality of the wine in question cannot be purchased in Cadiz for the sum per gallon as represented to be charged by the merchants there; that their value must be greater than forty cents, and that every gallon of these wines was insured to the claimants at prices varying from seventy to eighty cents per gallon.

Mr. B. C. CLARK, the claimant, was the first witness called for the Government. He testified, in substance, that the firm of which he is a member have had consignments of sherry wines from Cadiz since 1863; that his father preceded him in the business from 1837 to that time, and that while a clerk in the employ of the original firm he had a knowledge of the importation of these wines, which are of four kinds, since 1853. At this point of the examination the various papers of the firm were introduced for investigation, but objection was interposed on account of the presence of a Government informer. It was urged that the business relations of the firm had nothing to do with the question at issue. Judge LOWELL decided that papers might be examined, but another objection was made by the claimant's counsel, on the ground that it was not germain to the question for the Government to attempt to prove the price of wines in Boston. The market price in Spain has nothing to do with Boston prices, nor had the value there anything to do with the quotations here. District-Attorney FIELD said that all the Government desired to do in this case was to prove the market value in Cadiz. He cited authorities showing the right to an examination upon the invoices, eight in number, and raised a question upon that point for the Court to decide; or to an examination as to the amount which the firm at Cadiz, Messrs. LA CARE E. ECHECOPAR, received per gallon for their wines during the time covered by their invoices. The ruling was in favor of the Government. It was then shown that the red wine and pale cherry were all invoiced at the same price, $16 25 free on board. Duties were paid on the actual number of gallons of wine in the quarter casks. In December, 1864, the low pale sherry was sold at $2 81 currency. The cargo was invoiced at forty cents per gallon with 2½ per cent. additional, and was all insured at seventy-two cents per gallon, in gold. The port was sold for $2 69 in currency, and both kinds of wine netted $1 81 per gallon, and the amount the Cadiz merchants realized on that particular cargo was $3,175 in gold. The duty on the brown sherry was thirty cents a gallon in gold. A cargo received in January, 1864, and invoiced to the firm amounted to $1,912 50, or thirty-eight cents per gallon, and the net proceeds was $1 10 per gallon, in currency. The next invoice examined was that of August 27, 1863, which amounted to 75 cents per gallon, or a net profit of 31½ per cent. There was no written agreement as to the price of the wines. They were paid in gold and currency.

At this point the Court adjourned till Tuesday morning. VIGIL.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

A Match Game of Cricket—Newark vs. New Haven—Newark the Winner.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, July 9.

A match game of cricket was played here today at Hamilton Park between the First Eleven of Newark N. J. Club, and the First Eleven of the New-Haven Club, resulting in favor of the Newark Eleven by a score of 129 to 98. The game was witnessed by several hundred people, and was commenced at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The first inning lasted for four hours, and the second but one hour.

On the opening of the game the New-Haven Club went to the bat, E. WAUT, Captain of the club, making the first strike. The club on this inning made 57 runs. The Newark club went to the bat, with BARKER and BULLIS starting, and made 120 runs. At 3 o'clock the second inning was commenced, the New-Haven Eleven meeting with bad luck, the best men being rapidly bowled out. The best players of this club were the Captain, WAUT, HAIG and BETHEL. The club has been organized but a short time, and has as yet had but little experience in playing. The players mentioned, however, are among the best in the country. The Newark Club are nearly all experienced cricketers, and found no match in their opponents to-day. LEE, Captain of the club, BULLIS and HELLIS, are admirable players. The bowling of the two former was of the most skillful character. One of the Eleven, the old veteran FORD, who is 65 years old, was present, and proved himself as agile as most of his associates.

The New-Haven Eleven appeared in a uniform of white pants and cap, wearing a blue ribbon for a badge. The Newark Eleven had no uniform, but wore a red ribbon for a badge.

The ground selected for the game was finely adapted for the purpose, and the weather was all that could be desired. The second inning was closed at 4 o'clock, the New-Haven Eleven having scored but 41 runs, making a total of only 98, which concluded the game. The umpire was Dr. NICHOLS, of the St. George's Club of New-York; the scorers, Mr. NICHOLS of the Newark Eleven, and JOHN B. EDWARDS of the New-Haven Eleven. We noticed from Newark the well-known cricketer Dr. TINDER as one the guests of the Newark Club. In the evening both clubs sat down to a fine supper at Moriarty's, provided by the New-Haven Club.

The game was concluded after five hours playing, leaving the Newark Eleven victorious by one inning and 31 runs to spare. The following is the score:

NEWARK ELEVEN.

FIRST INNING.

	Runs.		Runs.
Baker b. Waut	2	Perrin c. Stumpt b. Bethel	4
Bullis c. Haig b. Waut	46	Smith run out	0
Ford b. Waut	3	Nichols b. Surratt	3
Jefferson c. Haig b. Waut	5	4 byes, 2 wides	6
Lee b. Hinder	8		
Hallis not out	34		
Orton c. Haig b. Waut	17	Total	129
Greathead b. Hinde	1		

NEW-HAVEN ELEVEN.

FIRST INNING.	Runs.	SECOND INNING.	Runs.
E. Waut c. Greathead b. Hallis	7	b. Lee	7
Bethel c. Baker b. Lee	6	c. Orton b. Lee	0
Haig b. Lee	21	c. Bullis b. Lee	0
Surratt c. Ford b Hallis	0	b. Lee	7
Hinde b. Bullis	3	b. Lee	7
Jas. Riley c. Baker b. Bullis	3	b. Lee	8
H. Waut b. Lee	3	c. Baker b. Lee	1
Jos. Riley, not out	0	c. Bullis b. Bullis	0
Fletcher b. Lee	0	not out	1
E. Riley b. Lee	0	c. Jefferson b. Lee	7
Blood b. Lee	0	l. b. w., b. Lee	0
3 byes, 14 wides	17	1 leg bye, 1 bye, 1 wide	3
Total	57	Total	41
Total two innings			98

An Unprecedented Triumph.

CABLE DISPATCH, PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.

"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"

have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"PARIS, July 4.

The great Société des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Paris Exposition.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
President of the
HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
Awarded a
GOLD MEDAL,
And created a Knight of the
LEGION OF HONOR
By the
EMPEROR NAPOLEON
For the
SEWING-MACHINE,
Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors.
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!
The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World!

Special Telegram from the PARIS EXPOSITION.

Medal awarded to the
WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.
New-York Office, No. 613 Broadway.

The Perfume in which Cupid washes his wings, night and morning—PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Notwithstanding these puns perpetrated on PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, there is really nothing pun-gent about it.

The Srongest Constitution is Racked and often ruined by a stubborn attack of Fever and Ague. Yet all danger may be avoided, and the Chills promptly broken up, by resorting to Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE. Sold everywhere.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

A Gentleman of Great Medical Knowledge says that a more genial, wholesome and effectual tonic and appetizer than Drake's Celebrated Plantation Bitters was never discovered. He recommends it for dyspepsia, for liver complaint, for exhaustion, weakness, for a want of appetite, and for mental depression. It is an agreeable stimulant, and is equally adapted to young and old. Persons of sedentary habits, like clergymen, lawyers, merchants and delicate females are particularly benefited by its use.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Honors well Merited.—A Legion of Honor conferred on Mme. Chevalier by the Emperor of the French.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—This recently-improved article positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; is a dressing which imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair, and stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers. The trade supplied by wholesale druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Postage Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

A meeting of Silk and Cassimere Hat Manufacturers will be held on THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the office of J. M. Holly, corner of Broome and Greene sts., to take action on the subject of Fall style of block for 1867. All interested are requested to attend. CHAS. E. SPENCER, Secretary.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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SEWING-MACHINES.
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REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

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"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

CURTIS.—On Tuesday morning, July 9, after a long illness, JOSEPH CURTIS, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, 120th-st. and Harlem River, on Friday, July 12, at 3 o'clock. Harlem boat leaves Peck-slip at 1½ o'clock, landing at 120th-st.

CO'KELET.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday morning, July 9, ABRAM CO'KELET, aged 43 years, 4 months and 3 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, Van Winkle-st., near Academy. His remains will be taken to Paramus, N. J., for interment.

CISCO.—On Monday, July 8, MARY ANN, wife of John J. Cisco.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

FREEBORN.—At Long Branch, on Monday evening, July 8, WILLIAM A. FREEBORN, Jr., in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GORHAM.—On Tuesday morning, July 9, FRANK LOUIS, son of Frank and Sarah V. Gorham, and grandson of Walter Durbrow.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, July 11, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 207 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HUNTING.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, July 9, Mrs. KATE D. HUNTING, wife of Col. S. D. Hunting.

The relatives and friends of the family, and her brothers, Charles B. and David Tappen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, in Madison, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave by the Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 9 o'clock; returning at 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

HENRY.—In Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, July 2, JEFFERSON, son of Evan J. Henry, aged 4 years.

HOLSMAN.—On Monday, June 24, at the residence of her brother, in Dresden, Saxony, JULIA HOLSMAN, daughter of Daniel Holsman, deceased.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

KING.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, July 7, JOHN ALSOP KING, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are, without further notice, requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, July 10, at 4 P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point for Jamaica at 3:30 P. M.; returning, leave Jamaica for New-York at 5:55 P. M.

MILLS.—On Monday evening, July 8, Prof. A. MILLS, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) July 10, at 12 o'clock, at Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st.

MANSFIELD.—On Monday, July 8, at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., GRACE MARY, infant daughter of Rev. Francis and Mary E. Mansfield, aged 2 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, this day, (Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORIARTY.—On Thursday, July 4, at Harrisburgh, Penn., PETER M. MORIARTY, in the 43d year of his age.

MORRELL.—On Tuesday morning, July 9, of congestion of the lungs, ANDREW B. MORRELL.

The funeral services will be held this day, (Wednesday,) the 10th inst., at 12½ o'clock, from the Metropolitan Hotel, Fulton-av., East New-York.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

NOWLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 8, HENRY H. NOWLAN, in the 43d year of his age, at the residence of his brother-in-law, G. R. Walls, No. 216 Navy-st.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Messiah, corner of Green and Clermont avs., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Green-av cars, from Fulton Ferry, pass the Church.

ROBINSON.—On Tuesday, July 9, JULIA BRYANT, wife of Augustus A. Robinson, and daughter of the late Edward W. Leggett, in her 19th year.

Notice of the funeral in Thursday's papers.

SUMERINDYKE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 9, JOHN W. SUMERINDYKE, aged 74 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TATHAM.—At Summit, near Cresson, Penn., on Tuesday, July 9, HANNAH, only daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca C. Tatham.

Notice of funeral in next paper.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, July 9, after a short illness, FRANCIS HERBERT, son of H. Herbert and Fannie Williams, aged 10 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 255 East 30th-st., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be removed to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

WINTERS.—On Monday, July 8, HUGH J. WINTERS, aged 28 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and also of his brothers, Josh H. and John, and his brothers-in-law, Emanuel and Joseph Ametrano, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 37 Debevoise-st., first house from De Kalb-av., this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL—[No. 156.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 5, North River, aged about twenty-five years, medium built, black hair, black eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, black vest, black pants, good boots, white shirt. Body been in the water seven or eight weeks. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 157.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 7, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, light hair, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, light pants, good boots, dark shirt. Body been in the water two months. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 158.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 8, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Pine-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, red hair, full face, red whiskers and moustache. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue blouse, no vest, dark pants, light socks or stockings. Body been in the water about five days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN PIANOS.
CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
have been awarded, at the Paris Exposition, by the Emperor Napoleon, July 1, 1867, the
GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR
and decoration of the
LEGION OF HONOR,
as a testimonial of the superiority of their instruments over all others at the Exposition.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

R. R. R. TO THE RESCUE!

Cruelty has no artificial torture harder to bear than acute RHEUMATISM. Why then endure it? It can be stopped as certainly as the flame of a candle can be put out by an extinguisher. Administer RADWAY'S READY RELIEF internally; apply it to the seat of the pain and to the spine. Pursue this treatment, and the desired result will surely follow. There is no discount on this statement.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

SOLUBLE BLUE.
FREE FROM ACID.

Prepared by D. F. TIEMAN & CO. Dry, in casks, kegs, ten, five, two and one pound cans; liquid, in two, four, eight and sixteen ounce bottles.

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No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.

NEW styles, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE ROUND TABLE.

A SATURDAY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART.

The SIXTH VOLUME of THE ROUND TABLE begins with the first number published in July.

The marked success of this journal warrants its conductors in promising important improvements during the year. Advertisers are reminded that there is now no medium in the country more valuable for addressing the wealthy and cultivated classes than THE ROUND TABLE. Terms of subscription: 1 copy 1 year, $6; 1 copy 2 years, $10. For more detailed terms, circulars, advertisers' rates, &c., address

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer UNION, will close at this office on THURSDAY, July 11, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

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Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
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OLD EYES MADE NEW

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TO LAWYERS.—BANKRUPTCY MANUAL by CLINTON RICE. Sold by A. C. WILLMARTH, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 23.

FINANCIAL.

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	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110	110¼	Aug. 7.30	108¼	108⅜
Coupon 1881	110⅛	110⅜	June 7.30	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109½	July, 7.30	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	112	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119¼	119½
5-20 Coupon, '64	109½	109¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	109½	109¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118⅛
5-20 " new, '65	108¼	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117⅜
5-20 " new, '67	108¼	108⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¼	116⅜
10-40 Registered	102½	102⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅛	115⅜
10-40 Coupon	102½	102⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
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Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

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Assistant Treasurer United States.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Wednesday, July 3, 1867. RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.
Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.
Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates. CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date. JOHN NEWELL, President.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money.
These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York. G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Scrip of the year 1865 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid its forfeiture. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1880—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Chicago Petroleum Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 28 Broadway, on the 10th inst., at 2½ P. M., to consider the question of the Company going into bankruptcy. J. STORM, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, July 6, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (20) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due July 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

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JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards of the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List, of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of June until the 13th day of July, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Businesses, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1868, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.
ANNUAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.
The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 551 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY BUSINESS to transact with the estate of ROB'T MARCHER, deceased, and especially in matters affecting patent rights, rents, royalties, payments or purchases, &c., will apply at No. 440 West 20th-st., or to WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway, New-York City.
REBECCA A. MARCHER, Executrix.
JOHN LANE, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of July, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1867:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 180 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, 12-inch cylinder, in good order. Address, stating maker's name and lowest price, Post-office Box No. 2,919 New-York City.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE NEW 25-HORSE power engine and boiler, never used. STAVELESS BARREL CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 26 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1867. NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, No. 175 BROADWAY.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of seven (7) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared, payable free of Government tax, on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst.
At the same meeting Mr. John Edw. Kahl was unanimously elected Vice-President, and Mr. Hugo Schumann appointed Secretary of this Company.
JULY 3, 1867. RUD. GARRIGUE, President.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., July 8, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDER'S dividend of seven per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, and a scrip dividend of sixty per cent., free of tax, to parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 1, 1867. Also, an Interest Dividend of 6 per cent. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., (free from Government tax.) payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, clear of Government taxes, was declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank to-day, payable on the 10th of July proximo, until which time the transfer-book will be closed.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
HENRY HULL, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., July 5, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this city on the 15th of July inst. to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders. S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

64TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th inst., at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared payable on demand.
CHARLES M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867.
The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, July 2, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1.
THOMAS B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of COLLIER & SPRAGUE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS COLLIER is alone authorized to sign the firm name. The business will be continued at the same place by the subscriber. THOMAS COLLIER.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867. No. 166 Pearl-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. HALL, OF DUBLIN, IRELAND, is expected to preach THIS EVENING in Rev. Dr. Rogers' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., at 8 o'clock.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)
Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.
Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits, $4,500,000.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute,
Will pay their usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on and after July 17.
DEPOSITS received in sums of $1 to $5,000 and SIX PER CENT. interest allowed thereon.
DEPOSITS made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. W. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
JUNE 27, 1867.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This well-known and first-class hotel for sale, furnished complete, together with the celebrated Washington or Champagne Spring. This spring is the most strongly impregnated with iron of all the waters of Saratoga; its sparkling character has acquired for it the name of the Champagne Spring. The Clarendon is at present rented to Chas. E. Leland, Esq., and is located on Broadway and William-st.; has fine grounds, handsome old shade trees, wide piazzas, six stories, with wings, and will accommodate over 500 guests; stabling, &c. It will be sold on very easy terms and at a reasonable price. All particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av., N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN LAKE—Beautifully situated for families, four miles from Peekskill, on the Hudson; one and a half hours from New-York by Hudson River Road, 30th-st.; fishing, boating, bathing, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Address WILLIAM JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

THE KNOLL HOUSE, AT CORNWALL Landing, on the Hudson, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, is now open for Summer boarders. Five minutes' walk from the landing, with fine river views, drives, and plenty of shade.
JACOB COCKS.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE.—SPLENDID SEA bathing, rowing, sailing, fishing, drives, groves; board $10 to $15 per week; one mile from Keyport, N. J.; steamboat *Matteawan* leaves Barclay-st. at 4 P. M.; fare 40 cents. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

WATCH HILL HOUSE, RHODE ISLAND, formerly kept by Capt. Nash, now by S. H. Burger, is open for guests. Place easy of access by boat or rail. For health, bathing and extensive views, unequaled.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

A FINE BAROUCHE, TWO COUPE Rockaways, two top wagons, two pony tubs, 500 carriages and harness, 20 per cent. less than Broadway stores. HARRIS, 4th-st. and Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE—THREE SADDLE horses, one pair carriage horses, one coupe horse and one trotting team: all very fine. Inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Jerome Park.

PONY PHAETON WANTED.—ADDRESS L., Box No. 741 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, all modern, with four lots, for sale for investment on Avenue A and 121st-st. The title to this property is now perfected, and it will be sold cheap to close an estate. S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN THE lower part of the City for stores; also lots on 5th-av., 49th-st. and 9th-av. for sale. JOHN J. SIMONSON, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 3.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.
ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
HILL, VALLEY, AND WATER SCENERY.
The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and on the completion of the Newark and Patterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories, and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.
We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory, and kitchen; on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price, $10,000 each; terms easy.
We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.
We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.
Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av., and the subscribers.
MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.
Post-office address, Newark, N. J.
Refer in New York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

WATERLOO-PLACE.
FOR SALE,
One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of grey limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bedrooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, } Executors.
JAMES RENFREW, JR.,
or to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence at Poughkeepsie, about 1½ miles south of the city, fronting on the Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; large brick house; all modern improvements; in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable; icehouse, filled; suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years since; 43 acres of good land, handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; drives and walks; trees planted some 16 years, and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and the surrounding country is unsurpassed. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, New-York.
OR,
If not sold within a few weeks, will be to let, furnished, to a private family for a term of years.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE house and eight acres of land, within a short distance of Bridgeport, Conn. House in perfect order; bath-room, wash tubs, &c., and one of the best arranged houses for a private residence or for keeping summer boarders in this section. Barn on lot, and abundance of choice fruit; site never surpassed, and price $8,000. Inquire of G. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, FARMS, houses and lots for sale or to let, on the banks of the Hudson, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, between this City and Albany. Parties desiring to purchase or hire will find it to their interest to consult with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN MILFORD, CONN., A very desirable house and lot, situated on Broad-st. (fronting the Park,) being the late residence of Levi Langridge, deceased. Title perfect; possession given immediately. Inquire of L. N. BEARDSLEY, Executor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW HOUSE and two acres of ground; good location, one mile from Hastings depot; price $7,000; rent $700 till May 1. Apply to CHARLES G. STORMS, Dobbs' Ferry.

$6,500—A FINE DAIRY FARM IN Orange County; 65 acres with stock, crops and farming utensils, good buildings, fruit, &c. Terms easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—Three splendid houses, with extra lots; price from $5,000 to $7,500; terms easy. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HACKENSACK, a house and garden; house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 228 West-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A DEsirable residence. Price $16,000. For particulars address Box No. 1,725 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, ALSO rooms on first and third floors, may be had for the Summer months or permanently, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a first-class house up-town, and disposed to receive a family of three persons as permanent boarders, can address Mr. ADAMS, Box 1,441 City Post-office, giving name, location and terms.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y., or EATON & CO., 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYing a large house in the country, would like to take a number of single persons to board; prices from $8 to $9 per week; distant about 40 miles from City. Address CAPT. GARDINER, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

THREE FAMILIES CAN FIND BOARD in a farmhouse on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch; rooms large and table and attention equal to the hotels, at about half price; also, cottages to let with board. Address DARROW'S COTTAGES, near Red Bank, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Two or three families may obtain superior accommodations at one of the most beautiful places in this healthful and attractive village. Address Post-office Box No. 27, Great Barrington, Mass.

WANTED—BOARD BY THE SEASIDE, IN A farmhouse or quiet boarding-house, for lady, four children and nurse. Address Mrs. McDOUGALL, No. 73 West 47th-st.

BOARD AT FACTORYVILLE, STATEN ISLAND—Ten minutes' walk from the landing; terms $7 per week. Address A. C. P., Box No. 2 North Shore, S. I.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROBERTSON'S PRIVATE HOTEL,
NO. 2 NORFOLK-ST., STRAND, LONDON.
Bed, meat breakfast, fire, gas, attendance and use of coffee-room, 4s. per day.
Private sitting-rooms if required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED.
A house of nine years' standing in a safe and paying mercantile business, would admit a special partner with $15,000 to $20,000, with a view of extending the business of the concern. Address A. B., Box 3,636, New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A profitable wholesale and retail business with factory attached, and now in excellent working order. The business exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year, and a profit of fifty per cent. is guaranteed. The owner's health requires an immediate change of climate, and to a gentleman desirous of changing his residence from a Northern to a Southern climate this opportunity is unsurpassed. The best of references can be given in New-York. Agents need not answer. Apply for three days, from 11 to 2 o'clock, to THOMAS W. DONWAY, No. 742 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—LEASE FOR SALE.—TWO years' lease of one of the finest country residences in the vicinity of the City, now filled with first-class boarders; 10 acres, large amount of fruit and vegetables; near railroad station and within thirty minutes of the City. Address HARWOOD, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET with possession; a nice furnished cottage at Irvington, on the Hudson; also an unfurnished one; also two at Tarrytown, furnished complete; fruit, shade and shrubbery in great abundance, at very reasonable rents. Particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, A furnished house, near a Railroad station, within one hour's ride from the City. Inquire of E. SEYMOUR, at *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF buying, a modern-built cottage house, of seven to nine rooms, within one hour of the New-York City Hall. If so distant as to necessitate travel by steam cars, enough land for a good garden plot is desired. Property valued at $3,500 to $4,500 preferred, at a rent not to exceed $450 per year, with the privilege of purchasing the same on payment of $800 or $1,000 per year. If neatly furnished, would also take some furniture at a bargain. Address V. B., Box No. 473, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, a small house for a small family, not over one hour from New-York. EGBERT P. WATSON, Box No. 4,436 New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS,

The valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late GEORGE DE MOTT,

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL

AT AUCTION,

ON

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867,

at 12 o'clock, at the

EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

comprising

VALUABLE VILLA PLOTS

in

NORTH BERGEN, WEST HOBOKEN

and the

CITY OF HUDSON,

New-Jersey.

Two miles from New-York, and directly opposite Fourteenth-street, and accessible by steam and horse cars at all times of the day and night. Paterson Plank Road runs through the property. Two lines of horse cars connect with Hoboken Ferry every fifteen minutes; churches, schools, &c.

Title indisputable—Terms very liberal.

Maps and full particulars at Auctioneers',

No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller
CUYAHOGA.
Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller
KEWANEE.
Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron, three and a half inches by one-half inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.
Two oscillating engines, 36x30 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.
Length over all, 138 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet.
Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam propeller
MIAMI.
Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live-oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard and topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.
These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.
Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock at Hoboken, near the sectional dock, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Thursday, 27th June next.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF RAILROAD AND COAL STOCKS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors:
215 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each.
100 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Co., $100 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 10, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
212 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,923 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Carmina*, from Palermo.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, JULY 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 110 Joralemon-st., corner of Clinton. EXECUTOR'S SALE—Large and general assortment of good furniture—Rosewood parlor suite in crimson brocatel, 8 pieces; mahogany chamber furniture; velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, pier glasses, worsted and lace window curtains and shades, mantel clock, vases and shades, India and French china, cut glass, cutlery and kitchen furniture.
Catalogues at the salesrooms.

BILLIARDS.

FRENCH'S HOTEL BILLIARD-ROOM is now reopened in a style which, for elegance and appointments, is not surpassed by any billiard-room in the City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses and general servants with unexceptionable references to the first families; many of these servants prefer the country, and are of a superior class. Apply at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, in the City or country, to do light housework and sew; where she would have a comfortable home would be more desirable than high wages. Can be seen at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike, until suited.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker a few more engagements by the day or week in families residing in or out of the city; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; reference. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 590 3d-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; will be found neat, economical and industrious; is an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook (woman) in a private family; can give the best references, having served in the highest places in Washington; no objections to going to the country. Inquire at Mrs. VANIER'S, No. 175 3d-av., corner 17th-st., between the hours of 10 to 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, in a private family, as waitress and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; best of City reference for over three years. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Wilson-st. and Kent-av., first floor, Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-rate cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 344 6th-av., above 21st-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, lately landed, in a small family to do general housework; she fully understands washing and ironing. Call at No. 213 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a small private family, as cook and to assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 213 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has two years' reference from her last place; a short distance in the country preferred. Call at No. 111 West 53d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as housekeeper, or would do the housework of a small private family; has one child seven years old; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 200 East 37th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE GIRL a situation in a quiet family as chambermaid and seamstress. Wages no object; only a good home wanted. Address or call, MARY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker to get work in the country by the day or week; understands fitting ladies' and children's dresses; terms moderate. Address DRESSMAKER, Station O, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; will do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at HARRISON'S, old No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, jellies and desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 21st-st., two doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, lately arrived in this country, a situation as nurse; has good reference. Call or address E. C., No. 316 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation; no objections to go in the country with a City family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED woman, who has buried her husband and child, as wet nurse; no objections to travel; baby three months old. Apply at No. 129 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as laundress and chambermaid; can do fine washing; the best of reference. No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; understands all its branches, making butter, and ice cream, if desired; country preferred; country and City reference. Call for two days at 11 James-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to do housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 375 1st-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; best City references; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 134 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT GIRL A situation, in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework. To be seen until suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in an American family. Apply at No. 104 Sackett-st., Brooklyn. Can furnish good reference. Ask for Mrs. VOGT.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook in a private family; the best of reference can be given. No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress, who well understands her business; and best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 665 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable Protestant girl. Call for two days at No. 332 1st-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom to travel to any part of the country; good City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress or as chambermaid; understands fluting; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at her present employer's, 26 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, some washing to take home, or would go out by the day; terms easy. Call for two days at No. 164 48th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Scotchwoman. Call, for two days, at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room 7, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman, an American, to sew and take care of children. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., in the store.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 186 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., to suit the times.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., may be obtained a Protestant cook and a nurse; also Catholic cooks, and girls for every kind of housework.

AT NO. 364 6TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—Great American Employment Association. The best place in the United States to procure servants. Reception room beautifully furnished.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden; can milk and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; perfectly understands his business; country preferred; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF PROTESTant principles, not long from England, a situation in some respectable family as coachman or groom; can drive from two to four-in-hand; the best of recommendations from this City and the old country; no objection to City or country. Apply to or address, for three days, No. 105 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's place by a very steady and responsible young man; understands the care of horses, driving, milking and plain gardening; is willing to do whatever is to be done, and will be found a good-tempered, willing and trustworthy young man; unexceptionable references. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED and trustworthy man, who can speak the English and German languages, a situation as porter or watchman, or any other employment; is willing to go for very low wages; good references. Call at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., second floor, rear building.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE old country, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the management and care of horses; willing to go in the country, and make himself generally useful; good references. Address A. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of references as to character, ability, &c.; country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG UNmarried man, (Protestant,) who understands the care of horses, wagons and harness, and is a good plain gardener; can make himself useful on a farm. Address W. G. P., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care of horses; can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Address for two days, J. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is willing to make himself useful; good City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced single man, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference; no objection to the country; will make himself useful. Address L. G., Box No. 290 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COACHman and gardener who understands his business, and can milk, at moderate wages; would make himself willing and generally useful. Call or address ROBERT, No. 81 Nassau-st., Lynn & Co., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young, single, sober, steady man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address P. G., Box 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, as butler in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and will be found an excellent servant; refers to his present employer. Address D. M. C., Station G, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address, for two days, D. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, who can be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply personally or by letter to R. E., coachman, No. 402 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place. Address N. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION for a single young man as coachman or gardener; in his employ five years; is capable, industrious, intelligent, faithful; high wages not expected. Address RETIRED, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN the office of a wholesale commission house. One that writes a good hand and not afraid of any kind of work, with the best of reference, may hear of a good place by addressing S. C. & CO., Box No. 126, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of a child and do some chamberwork; useless to apply unless she has taken care of children before, and can furnish references as to being kind and patient; wages $10. No. 61 Amity-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN TO KEEP books, &c., in the office of a dry goods buyer for the South; City reference indispensable; salary expected and age must be stated. Address Post-office Box 3,388.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 12 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general housework for a small family; short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 228 West-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COMMISSION HOUSE. Address with references, Box No. 6,005 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE PARISIENNE DEsire se placer comme bonne d'enfants et coudre bonnes recommandations. S'adresser No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

SHIPPING.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River. Rates of passage, payable in currency: Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location. Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, HALL.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, July 13
ENGLAND, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, July 20
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, July 27
..........SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75. Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN..........July 13
MINNESOTA..........July 31
CHICAGO..........Aug. 14
NEBRASKA..........Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY....July 13
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY....July 17
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....July 20
EDINBURGH..........WEDNESDAY....July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY....July 27

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, Sept. 14

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.

FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway: for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,

TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.

TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD......SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $3.., currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS FOR "RUSSIA" AND "TRIPOLI" must be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, by 11 o'clock on Wednesday, 10th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 13, at 12 M.,

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER..........July 27
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS..........Aug. 10

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA..........July 3
TRIPOLI..........July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, July 11.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A1 iron steamship IRON AGE, WM. CASSAP, Commander, will positively sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River. For freight or passage, apply to CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place, or to FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted). SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.

JUNE 27, 1867. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 11,

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:

SATURDAY, July 13,
SATURDAY, July 27.

Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail punctually at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on THURSDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on July 20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be re-shipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION!

FROM TROY TO MONTREAL,
VIA RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN STEAMER.

Under the auspices of the French Canadian Association of Troy, will commence July 15, extending to and including Aug. 6. Tickets there and return, good for any day during the time specified, morning or evening trains, only $11 25, or about half the usual price, and can be had at the ticket office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, Union Depot, Troy, N. Y. Fare from New-York to Troy, by steamboat from Pier No. 44, 50 cents. Fare from Montreal to Quebec, 25 cents.

MOONLIGHT COTILLON EXCURSION.—The favorite and well-known steamboat HUGUENOT will make a moonlight excursion up the Hudson River on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 11th inst. An excellent band has been engaged and will accompany the excursion. The dancing will be under the direction of an eminent professor. Choice refreshments can be obtained on board. The boat will make the following landings, both going and returning: Foot of 8th-st., E. R., 7 P. M.; Peck-slip, E. R., 7¼ P. M.; Pier No. 4 N. R., 7¾ P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 7¾ P. M.; 34th-st., N. R., 8 P. M. Tickets for the excursion, $1 each.

MOONLIGHT COTILLON EXCURSION.—The powerful and commodious steamer HUGUENOT will make a moonlight excursion around Staten Island on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst. An excellent band has been engaged and will accompany the excursion. The dancing will be under the direction of an eminent professor. Choice refreshments can be obtained on board. The boat will make the following landings, both going and returning: Foot of 8th-st., E. R., 7 P. M.; Peck-slip, E. R., 7¼ P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 7½ P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 7¾ P. M.; 34th-st., N. R., 8 P. M. Tickets for the excursion $1 each.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MOTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PIC-nics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

KELLEY'S ISLAND CATAWBA WINE, in the original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent of the Kelley's Island Company for the Atlantic States, Canada East and West Indies. Office and vaults, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boiler below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.

L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 3..	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 3..	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.

The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. E. T. WILSON, will commence her regular trips to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburgh, at 10, and 2; Broome-st. at 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip at 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, (lower side,) at 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., Brooklyn, at 11 and 3 o'clock, connecting with the North River boat from Coney Island.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., Short Pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	6½ A. M.	Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	6¾ A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8 A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.
Friday, 5th	6¾ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 9th	9 A. M.	Tuesday, 9th	1 P. M.
Wednesday, 10th	10 A. M.	Wednesday, 10th	2 P. M.
Thursday, 11th	10½ A. M.	Thursday, 11th	2½ P. M.
Friday, 12th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 12th	3 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	2½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, Capt. E. F. KING, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6:45, arriving in New-York at 10 A. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Irvington and Tarrytown, daily, Sundays excepted. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Warren-st. Pier at 4:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings except Tarrytown.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAM-TUG OR PASSENGER BOAT TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—Proposals will be received until Tuesday, July 16, for the steamboat J. M. LEWIS, 120 feet long, 19½ feet beam, 6½ feet deep, 28 inch cylinder, 8 feet stroke, in good order. Apply or address No. 368 South-st., STEPHEN ROBERTS, or on board foot of 114th-st., Harlem River, New-York.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:

At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.

FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.

RETURNING:

EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.

THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and pier No. 32 Duane-st. at 5:15 P. M., touching on last trip at pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Bar's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.	No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides.	No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 20. Brushes.	No. 35. Sand.
No. 22. Stationery.	No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 15th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

20,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio, or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, as inferior to the standard samples.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

Bids will be received for 100 bushels or more.

20,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE, clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the beans and rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The beans and rice will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this Office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop-dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.

BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867. L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:

115,600 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 32 feet upward.
38,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.
14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.
35,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.
2,600 pounds of 8-inch wrought spike.
27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrag bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.
8,500 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.
16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.

And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 60 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 30 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, and putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.

The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.

The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.

Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.

Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next Spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at the office of the Superintendent, Middletown, Conn., until MONDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following specified articles, viz.:

230 castiron window sash. A model sash, with specifications, can be examined at the office.

325 wooden sash, to be constructed of clear, seasoned white pine. Drawings and specifications at the office.

All of the above to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, Middletown, Conn., on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.

25,000 feet of Roofing Slate, dark color preferred; one-half to be delivered at Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, on or before the 1st day of September, 1867; the balance to be delivered on or before the 1st day of October, 1867. Specimens of slate are requested with each proposal.

Best quality Single American Glass:
About 3,000 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x14.
About 1,300 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x13.
300 lights, 16x20.
200 lights, 16x28.
180 lights, 16x24.
10 lights, 14x20.
64 lights, 11x16.

To be delivered on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.

Also, Roof Bolts by the pound:
500 bolts, ¾ inch, from 1 to 8 feet in length.
36 bolts, 2 inch, 10 feet in length, with heads, nuts, washers and swivels.
4 bolts, 2 inch, 20 feet long, with heads, nuts, washers, and swivels.

To be delivered on or before the 15th day of August, 1867.

Further information can be had at the office.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

A. M. SHEW, M. D., Superintendent.

Dated JUNE 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 11th of July instant, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

1 "E" flat Picolo, coco wood, 6 German silver keys.
1 "F" Flute, coco wood, 6 German silver keys.
5 "B" flat Clarionets, coco wood, 13 German silver keys with rings.
1 "E" flat Clarionet, coco wood, 13 German silver keys with rings.
2 "E" flat Cornets, brass, front bell, 3 valves, rotary.
3 "B" flat Cornets, brass, front bell, 3 valves, rotary.
4 "E" flat Altos, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
2 "B" flat Tenors, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
1 "B" flat Baritone, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
1 "B" flat Bass, brass, bell up, 4 valves, rotary.
2 "E" flat basses, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.

Each instrument must be accompanied with a music stand.

2 Small Drums.
1 Bass Drum.
1 pair Turkish Cymbals.
1 dozen "E" flat Clarionet Reeds.
3 dozen "B" flat Clarionet Reeds.
52 March Books.
1 ream of best Music Paper.

The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they may propose to furnish.

Further information can be had at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing musical instruments," and be addressed to

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, Room No. 6, County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, July 15, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said county, about 292,000 pounds of fresh and corned beef, mutton, veal, pork, suet and liver; 75 bushels hard clams, 3,450 barrels of flour, 28,900 pounds of fresh fish, 53,000 pounds sugar and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, salt codfish, mackerel, pork, Castile soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also, coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the Court-house, W. D., and at the corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH ALTENBRAND, } Supply Com'ers.

ALMSHOUSE, June 21, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN JASPER,
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWD. MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRED. C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGAR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 1?, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.

JACOB H. GUMBLE,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,
} Commissioners.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE SOLICITED from contractors for grading and macadamizing the highway in the Town of Westchester, for a distance of three miles south of Westchester Village. A profile of the work can be seen and specifications had on application to J. HUSSON, Secretary of Commissioners, No. 42 Pine-st.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!

The renowned American LILIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE,
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.

The Summer Dramatic Company will perform
TRYING IT ON and THE ARTIST'S WIFE.

To be seen at all hours:

THREE MUSEUMS IN ONE.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
together with the rarest curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.

Also, the ENORMOUS COLLECTION of rare AFRICAN SKINS, HORNS, TUSKS, SKELETONS and ANIMALS, collected by the
GREAT LION-SLAYER, GORDON CUMMING.

All of which are conspicuously displayed in TEN SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT SALOONS.

The entire being a GREATER VARIETY of valuable curiosities than was contained in Mr. Barnum's former Museum, which it took
FIFTY YEARS TO COLLECT.

GREAT LIVING WONDERS.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with ½ YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.

Prof. LOGRENIA, Magician, with his trained Birds and the talented dramatic company in a favorite comedietta, EVERY EVENING. Matinees WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, at 3 P. M. Admission 30 cents; children 15 cents.

THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1867.

JEROME PARK,

NEAR FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

STEWARDS.—W. R. Travers, Leonard W. Jerome, John Hunter, Wm. Emmett, F. Morris.

CLERK OF THE COURSE AND SCALES.—O. Wheatly.

HANDICAPPER AND STARTER.—John B. Irving.

PROGRAMME:

SATURDAY, OCT. 12TH—FIRST EXTRA DAY'S RACE.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race, for all ages; ONE AND THREE QUARTER MILES, over six hurdles; Welter weights, for horses that have never won a hurdle race; $500 to the winner, $100 to second horse.

SECOND RACE.—Premium $500; ONE AND A QUARTER MILES; entrance money to second horse.

THIRD RACE.—Premium $600; entrance money to second horse; MILE HEATS.

FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds; $1,000 each, half forfeit; to carry 100lb, fillies allowed 3lb; ONE MILE. To close August 5th.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

FIRST RACE.—"The Champion Stakes," for three-year-olds, MILE HEATS, $200 entrance, hft, $1,500 added by the club; second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed with FIFTEEN nominations.

SECOND RACE.—"The Nursery Stakes," for two-year olds, ONE MILE, $50 entrance, pp, $1,500 added by the club; second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed with SEVENTEEN nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Premium $1,000 for all ages. TWO-MILE HEATS, entrance money to second horse.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, Two MILES, $100 entrance, h. ft. $1,000 added, $200 out of the stakes to go to the second horse; winner of the Derby, Belmont, Travers, St. Leger and Champion Stakes 5 lb extra; penalties not to accumulate. To close Aug. 5th.

SECOND RACE.—"The Stewards' Cup," value $1,500, $50 entrance, p. p.; dash THREE MILES; winners of stakes and premiums amounting to $3,000, 5 lb extra.

THIRD RACE.—Selling Race, premium $500 for two-year olds, THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE; the winner to be sold for $1,000; any excess of that price to go to the club.

FOURTH RACE.—Premium $500, for all ages, ONE-AND-A-QUARTER MILES; horses that have not won this year allowed 7 lb.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

FIRST RACE.—"Hurdle Race," Handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. Premium $800, of which $100 is to be given to second horse. $50 entrance, h. ft. and only $10 if declared on Oct. 18. To name and close Oct. 16, weights to be announced on the following day.

SECOND RACE.—Selling premium $500 for two and three-year olds, one mile, two-year olds to carry 95 lbs., three-year olds 110 lbs.; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights, $1,500 allowed 7 lbs.; $1,000 allowed 12 lbs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Grand National Handicap," for all ages, two and three-quarter miles, $100 subn., h. ft. $20 if declared, $1,000 added by the Club. To name and close the 5th of August, weights to be published the 17th August. Acceptances and declarations to be made on or before Aug. 31.

FOURTH RACE.—Premium $1,200 for all ages. Dash of four miles.

SATURDAY, 26—SECOND EXTRA DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race, Handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. $500 to the winner; $100 to second horse; horses to be ridden by members of the Club, or non-residents of the United States introduced by two governing members.

SECOND RACE.—Premium $500, for all ages, one and three-quarter miles; horses to be ridden by members of the Club, or non-residents of the United States introduced by two governing members.

THIRD RACE.—The Champagne Stakes for two-year olds. Premium $500; sub. $50, p. p. *One Mile.* The winner of either the Saratoga Stakes, the Jersey Trial Stakes, or the Nursery Stakes at Fordham to carry 7 lb. extra, or of two or all of the above events, 10 lb. extra. To name and close Aug. 5.

FOURTH RACE.—Consolation Premium, $600, for all ages. Two miles. Horses beaten once during the Meeting allowed seven pounds; twice, allowed ten pounds.

The Races will commence on SATURDAY, the 12th of October, with an Extra Day's Race, and continue according to the above Programme, on Wednesday, the 16th, Thursday, the 17th, Saturday, the 19th and terminate with a Second Extra Day's Race, Saturday, the 26th October. The Races will begin each day punctually at ONE O'CLOCK.

AUGUST BELMONT, President.

JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary. 46 Exchange-place.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Are closing out the entire balance of

LINEN DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway.

Have a very complete assortment of

REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of

IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

STAND FROM UNDER.

BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
2,000 YARDS GOOD PRINTS, 8c., WORTH 12½c.
15,000 YARDS GINGHAMS, FAST COLORS, 10c., WORTH 20c.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
SPLENDID QUALITY, 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c., at half price.

Customers wishing to make sure of MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c. a yard had better come to-day as they may all be sold by to-morrow.

Country buyers cut this out as a guide to cheap goods.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

LAKE & McCREERY,

No. 471 Broadway.

Preparatory to taking their semi-annual account of stock, have made

"AN IMMENSE AND FINAL REDUCTION"

in the prices of all their remaining Spring and Summer goods of every description.

They call attention to entire lines of goods reduced to 25 cents: entire lines of rich goods reduced, in many instances, to

"ONE-THIRD THEIR ORIGINAL COST."

White goods, laces and embroideries, specially adapted for Summer wear, at greatly reduced prices.

Also, a great reduction in prices in the cloak and shawl department.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.

$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.

The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world, Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE'S SILK SACQUES REDUCED to $20, $25, $30, $35.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS from $10 to $75, formerly $20 to $100.

No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—FOUR DRAFTS OF W. Butcher, Jr., on Philip S. Justice, dated Philadelphia, May 2, at 6 months, $2,287 12; May 10, at 6 months, $3,180 90; May 15, at 6 months, $2,630 81; May 23, at 6 months, $2,109 43. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped.

PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff-st.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

LOST OR MISLAID—AN ENVELOPE ADdressed "The property of J— D—" (name in full.) Information received and finder rewarded. Address Box No. 3,509 New-York Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10,
THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with

JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
commencing MONDAY, July 8, the wonderful
BENI-ZONG-ZONG ARABS.
30 GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
including
THIRTEEN BEAUTIFUL LITTLE ARAB BOYS
and
SEVENTEEN WILD KNIGHTS OF SAHARA,
THE CHAMPION ATHLETES OF THE WORLD.
Together with the unapproachable Spanish gymnast,
HERMANOZ CANIPOMANEZ.

The performance will commence each evening with A POPULAR COMEDIETTA.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
in three acts and a prologue, written expressly for
MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.

THIS EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, 1867,
THIRD APPEARANCE OF JULIA DEAN.
FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK,
A dramatization of Wilkie Collins' novel,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
Laura Fairlie.......... } JULIA DEAN.
Ann Catherick..........
SATURDAY—FIRST JULIA DEAN MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND COMBINATION—OTHELLO.

Othello, Mr. W. H. Whalley; Iago, Mr. J. B. Studley; Desdemona, Mrs. W. G. Jones; Emelia, Mrs. Jamaison; Cassio, Mr. Marden. Farce—PLEASANT NEIGHBORS. Mlle. Devere. Masters Moore and Cassidy. DANCE.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

PHILIPP BERNET..........Proprietor.

THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 10, at 8.

1. March, "Hunya di Laszlo," (new)..........Erkel
2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo,"..........Auber
3. Waltz, "Wiener-Bonbons," (new)..........Strauss
4. Grand Selections, "William Tell"..........Rossini
5. Overture, "Uriel Acosta," (new)....Schindelmeisser
6. Grand Aria, Solo for Clarionet..........Balfe
Mr. EDWARD BOEHM.
7. Polka Mazurka, "Lob der Frauen," (new)....Strauss
8. March Carnival of Venice, (burlesque.)
9. Overture, "Berlin wie es weint und lacht"..Conradi
10. Idyl, "Evening Bells,"..........Bach
11. Waltz, "Wundertoene,"..........Wittman
12. Polka, "Postillon d'Amour," (new)..........Strauss

Conductor..........THEODORE THOMAS

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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PIANO-FORTES.—NINETEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

40 PIANO-FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-hand, from $75 to $600, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING.—THE owners, agents and Captains of towboats are invited to meet at the Washington Hotel, opposite Bowling-green, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the CHAIRMAN.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do it WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

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SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

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HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Her circular to married ladies sent free by mail.

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THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Examination of Witnesses for the Defence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

The defence in the SURRATT trial to-day attempted to discredit the testimony of Sergt. DYE through evidence regarding the height and light of the moon at the time when he swore that he spoke to Mrs. SURRATT, as she was leaning out of the second story window of her house. They also attempted to discredit the testimony of LEE, the detective, who swore that he saw SURRATT at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the day of the assassination in Washington, by witnesses who testified that they would not believe him under oath, and that his reputation for truth was generally bad. A telegram was introduced from District-Attorney CARRINGTON directed to VANDERPOOL, the New-York lawyer, who swore that he was a voluntary witness, telling him to come here immediately, and that he would be paid for coming. It is stated by the prosecution, in explanation of this seeming discrepancy, that VANDERPOOL wrote to the District-Attorney informing him that he knew something of the case, whereupon the telegram was sent and he came without waiting for a formal summons. The defence next attempted to introduce the proceedings of the Court which tried and convicted, but did not sentence, Dr. CLEAVER for rape and manslaughter, who swore that he saw SURRATT on horseback in the suburbs of the city on the 14th of April. The prosecution objected to its introduction because the record was incomplete, inasmuch as it did not comprehend the sentence, and further because a request on the part of CLEAVER's counsel for a new trial had been granted. Pending the discussion of this point the Court adjourned until to-morrow, on account of the illness of the senior counsel for the defence.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 9.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed to-day in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding, and the examination of witnesses for the defence was continued.

B. K. Eastman, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley—I am professor at the National Observatory; on the night of April 14, 1865, I was engaged in making observations; the moon rose that night at two minutes past ten o'clock; at eleven o'clock the moon was about fifteen degrees up and was less than half way between the zenith and the horizon; at half-past seven that evening the sky was hazy, and at 9 o'clock it was cloudy; I observed that particularly on account of the obscuration of a planet I was observing; at eleven o'clock it was so cloudy that I could not see stars of the third magnitude; at eleven o'clock no stars except those of the first magnitude could be seen even with a glass; the moon would not have illuminated the north side of any building that night; if a house stood west of a corner and faced north it would be entirely in shadow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont—On this night at half past eleven o'clock I went out, and could just see the form of the moon; I was not aware that Easter has reference to the condition of the moon at the full; the moon was full at four o'clock on the morning of April 11. [*Tribune* almanac exhibited.] The almanac says that the moon was full on the 10th, and my calculation showed it to be full on the 11th; I made my calculation twice, and I am satisfied I am correct in stating that the moon rose at half past ten on April 14.

James R. Ford, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: Reside in Baltimore; was connected with Ford's Theatre in 1865; in April, 1865, was business manager; on April 14 my brother was in Richmond and I was in charge of the theatre; I knew John W. Booth; had known him ten years; on the morning of April 14 was at the theatre office from ten o'clock till half-past eleven o'clock; I went to the Treasury building to get some flags for decoration, and was gone an hour; I prepared the advertisement announcing the President; the advertisements were prepared before I went after the flags; when I left the theatre to go after the flags the curtain was up, and rehearsal had just commenced; saw Booth that day at the corner of Tenth and E streets; on the evening of the assassination I went to Baltimore with Mrs. Ford's sister, and returned at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock; I rode up on an F-street car from the depot, and arrived at the theatre at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock; the assassination had then occurred; a short time before the assassination Booth engaged a lower box and afterward changed to box No. 7; this was three weeks before the assassination; on that occasion Booth occupied the box with two ladies from the National Hotel; the ladies were the Misses Hale; I never saw the ladies of the Surratt family; never saw the prisoner at the bar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I did not know the Misses Hale personally; knew them to see them; one was a little taller and larger than the other; both had dark hair; never particularly observed their eyes.

By Mr. Carrington—Never remember seeing Booth occupy this box more than twice with ladies; don't know who the ladies were on the other occasion.

Question by Mr. Pierrepont—During the rebellion what side did you take?

Mr. Bradley objected.

Mr. Pierrepont said they had a right to ask the question to find out the animus of the witness and to show what side he took, whether for the nation or against it.

Judge Fisher asked if it was proposed to ask the witness as to his political opinions, or as to which side he took during the war.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was the latter.

Judge Fisher said the question could be asked, but the witness was at liberty to answer or not, as he pleased.

Witness declined to answer the question; the witness then left the stand and was called to Mr. Merrick's seat, and, after consultation, Mr. Merrick said the witness would answer the question.

Mr. Pierrepont declined to have the witness answer.

Mr. Merrick said the defence would then ask him.

Mr. Pierrepont said he could not be recalled after being instructed how to answer.

Judge Fisher said the witness should have been asked the question when on the stand; he had been dismissed and could not now be called back.

Wm. Dixon sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick—Am Chief Engineer of the Government Fire Department here, and was so in 1865; on the night of April 14, at nine o'clock, after an alarm of fire was struck, and I rode out to H-street, and finding it was a bonfire, I returned also by H-street, and it was then very dark; at eleven o'clock I received orders to keep the engines ready, for it was feared that arson would be perpetrated; the messenger who gave me that order informed me of the assassination; I went to the War Department, and it was then very dark; it was so dark that the engine came near running into a wagon.

By Mr. Pierrepont—There was no moon up when I went to the fire; the sky was cloudy.

W. A. Kiesecker sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick—In 1865 I resided at the corner of Sixth and H-streets, and reside there yet; my house is next to No. 541 H-street; in 1865 my house fronted on Sixth street, and since then I have changed the front to H-street; the lot ran back seventy-five feet from H-street; the steps of my house run up as from H-street; on the night of the assassination I was at home from about ten till eleven o'clock, before the door smoking, either sitting on the lower step or walking up and down; when sitting on the lower step I was within fifteen inches of H-street corner; that neighborhood is a very quiet one at night; the night was cloudy; I heard no conversation that night proceeding from 541; had there been conversation I would have heard it; on that side of the street I might have seen a man forty to fifty feet.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Went to bed at eleven o'clock, and did not hear of the assassination till next morning; I made a remark to my family that I was surprised that I should have been out so late, and not heard of the assassination; I was sitting in front of my house on Sixth-street; No. 451 was seventy-five feet from my house, and where I was sitting I did not hear any one talk, but I think I should have done so if any conversation had occurred from the window of the next house.

By Mr. Merrick—I know I went to bed at eleven o'clock, because my wife called me in, saying it was eleven o'clock, and I told her I would do so when I finished my cigar.

James Lamb, sworn, and examined by Mr. Bradley—Am a scenic artist, and was engaged in my profession at Ford's Theatre in 1865; on April 14, 1865, I was in the painting-room of the theatre from nine A. M. until six P. M.; the painting-room is in the rear part of the theatre, and it commands a full view of the stage and a portion of the orchestra; on that day I was assisted by a black boy, who assisted me during the day, and in the evening he assisted in raising the curtain; on April 14 there was a rehearsal, lasting from ten A. M. until two P. M., and the curtain was up all the time.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I am English by birth, and have lived in this country twenty-eight years; I took no part in the late struggle. Did you express any sympathy with the rebellion during the late war?

Mr. Merrick objected that the question was not proper in this case. The prisoner was indicted for murder and not for treason, and it can't effect the issue.

Judge Fisher said the question could be put, but the witness could answer or not as he saw proper.

Witness—I have expressed sympathy with the rebel side; I have expressed sympathy when I saw men butchered on both sides; I am a peace man; I think the rebellion ought not to have been put down by arms for I think it might have been arranged some other way; I was at the theatre from nine A. M. until six P. M.; I was painting that day a scene from "Enoch Arden," a play which Mr. Ford intended to bring out; the painting absorbed my mind; some part of the painting absorbed my mind; other portions did not so absorb my mind; the scene was placed against the wall.

By Mr. Bradley—My sympathies did not lead me to wish the overthrow of the United States; if the curtain had been let down I would have known it, as it made a good deal of noise; the curtain could not have been let down without my knowing it.

By Mr. Pierrepont—The lowering of the curtain would have made an unusual noise, and it would have attracted my attention; the boxes do not receive their light from the boxes.

Lieut. Chas. M. Skippen sworn: Witness is a Lieutenant of Police; in 1865 was Sergeant of Police; witness' precinct was then in the Second Ward; there was no oyster-house on the south side of F-street, between Ninth and Tenth streets; there was an eating-saloon in the Square, kept by Gilbert; he might have served oysters; the Tontine is in D-street, between Ninth and Tenth.

Wm. A. Boss sworn—Witness resides at No. 489 Fourteenth-street; knows John Lee; never heard his reputation for truth and veracity questioned until after he testified at this trial; Lee told witness that he did not know John H. Surratt.

Mr. Carrington objected to the witness proceeding, on the ground that the foundation to contradict Lee had not been laid. Lee had not been questioned as to this conversation.

The Court sustained the objection, and directed the evidence already given by Mr. Boss, as to the conversation with Lee, to be stricken out.

Mr. Bradley asked to have Lee recalled as to this conversation. It was a question of discretion with the Court, and the motion was addressed to the Court as one of judicial discretion. The Court refused the motion, as it would open the door to endless discussion, and multiply testimony to such an extent that there would be no telling when the case would be terminated. The Court stated that he had received a note from James B. Ford, who testified yesterday, wishing to explain an answer made by him. Mr. Ford was placed on the stand and said he was always a loyal man and in sympathy with the North during the rebellion.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness did not say this before because he did not think it had any bearing on the case.

David H. Bates recalled.

Mr. Merrick—Have you a telegram addressed to Jacob W. Vanderpool, by any official in this city?

Witness—I have a telegram addressed to——

Mr. Pierrepont—Don't read it, Sir.

The telegram was here handed to the counsel.

Mr. Pierrepont objected to the telegram being read.

Mr. Merrick said that Vanderpool had testified that he came on here voluntarily, and without being summoned.

The testimony of Vanderpool was then read by Mr. Merrick, in which that witness had testified that he came on to the trial without being summoned, after hearing that the trial was in progress.

The Court decided that if any question was put to the witness calling his attention to being summoned by Mr. Carrington, or any other of the counsel for the prosecution, then the defence could contradict Vanderpool in this way. The evidence was admissible.

The telegram is as follows:

JUNE 20, 1867.

To B. W. Vanderpool, care of Chauncey Schaffer, Attorney-at-Law, No. 243 Broadway, New-York:

Come on immediately. Shall be paid.

E. C. CARRINGTON,
U. S. Attorney for District of Columbia.

[NOTE.—It is understood in connection with this telegram that the District-Attorney received a note from Vanderpool, stating that he knew something about this case, and without obtaining a summons and sending it to the Marshal, the District-Attorney immediately telegraphed him (Vanderpool) to come on, but held out no further inducement to him as to pay other than that allowed witnesses by law.]

The Court here took a recess.

On reassembling *S. W. Owen* was called and sworn. Witness resides at No. 212 Pennsylvania-avenue; have resided in this city thirty years; witness knows John Lee; have heard a great many people say he was not a truthful man, before and since this trial; witness would not like to take his (Lee's) oath in a case where he was interested.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness knows the man John Lee; he was a policeman—a detective—when witness first knew him; afterward a Police Magistrate; he might tell the truth in a case he was not interested in; if witness were a juror he would not believe his testimony; witness has met him often; can't remember the name of any man whom witness has heard say he wouldn't believe him on his oath.

T. G. Clayton sworn: Witness resides in Massachusetts-avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets; has resided here since 1854; witness was a Justice of the Peace of the Second Ward from 1862 till his commission ran out; knew Lee by reputation from 1862 to 1865; since that have known him personally; have heard persons speak unfavorable of him as a man of truth; from what persons have said of his reputation would not believe his oath.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness cannot remember the names of those whom witness had heard speak unfavorably of his character for truth; the only one person witness can remember positively would be Mr. William Magee, who keeps a restaurant and bowling-saloon on E street; don't know that he ever had any difficulty with Lee.

Joshua Lloyd, sworn: Witness lives on Capitol Hill; was detective at the depot under Col. O'Bierne during the war; knows John Lee.

Q.—Did John Lee ever say to you, after the assassination, at the Kirkwood House, that he didn't know Surratt?

Ruled out by the Court.

Witness wouldn't believe Lee on his oath. At the time he was a policeman witness don't think any man on the force would have believed his word.

By Mr. Carrington—Witness was on the force with him over a year; had the same opinion of him that he has now. Witness complained of him to Col. O'Bierne; he was not discharged. Witness testified at the conspiracy trial; so did Lee.

By Mr. Merrick—Lee was removed by Col. O'Bierne subsequently about a horse down in Maryland.

Mr. Pierrepont—You can't examine him about a horse.

Mr. Merrick—Send for Col. O'Bierne, then; we will examine him as to the cause of Lee's removal. He has already been summoned.

Charles Kimball, sworn: Witness lives in Washington; has lived here all his life; has been a constable fifteen years; knows John Lee; some people speak pretty hard of him; has heard persons speak roughly of him before this trial, but more since; never paid particular attention, but has heard some people speak badly of him before the trial and many since; heard some people say he was a d—d rascal, and all that; [sensation;] should not think his general reputation was very good; has heard people say they wouldn't believe him.

Mr. Pierrepont objected to the order of questioning this witness.

Mr. Merrick read from 23 Howard, case of Teise and Huntington, to show a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the order of questioning a witness, established by the Court, as to the general reputation of a person who has before testified in a case pending.

Judge Fisher decided that it would not do to show what some people say, but what was the general opinion as to the reputation of the party whose testimony it was designed to impeach; there are persons who would say they wouldn't believe some of our best citizens on oath. Such persons are always to be found.

Witness resuming—Has heard several speak of him before this trial.

Mr. Carrington—I think the answers of the witness have satisfied the Court that he cannot speak of the general reputation of Lee, only as to a few persons.

Judge Fisher said every man in a community has a general reputation, either for or against him. The question is, what do the people at large say of him?

The Witness—I have only heard a few persons speak of him before the trial.

Mr. Merrick here asked the witness what he had heard said of Lee since this trial began?

Mr. Carrington—We object to this question, of course.

Mr. Merrick said he desired to ascertain whether what had been said of Lee had grown out of his testimony in the case or not.

Judge Fisher said he desired to hear no argument on the point; he did not intend to allow the character of any man to be damned or sanctified by any rumors that might have grown out of the testimony he might have given in any case.

Frederick Calvert, sworn: Knows Lee; his reputation generally is bad; he was doubted in almost everything he did when he was employed with witness in the office under Col. O'Beirne.

Mr. Merrick—From what you know of his general reputation would you believe him under oath?

Mr. Carrington objected to the question; he did not think the Court would rule that the opinion of the witness ought to go to the jury to damage the character of a man in a moral point of view.

The Court did not see what difference it made; if the opinion of the witness went to the jury they would also form their opinion as to the value of such testimony.

Mr. Merrick repeated his question and the witness replied that he would not believe Lee's oath if his life was at stake.

By Mr. Carrington—Witness would not believe Lee's word from general reputation when no inducement existed for him to speak falsely; heard his reputation discussed every day while the draft was going on; has heard Lloyd, Gunicon, Callahan and others speak of him; heard Lee's character alluded to probably half a dozen times at the office of the Provost-Marshal; witness never had any personal difficulty with Lee, nor heard that any of the employes at the office made charges against him to the Provost-Marshal; there was no crimination among the employes; witness never heard of any contest between Lee and Lloyd; Lee was in the office from about the time Col. O'Bierne was placed in charge until after the assassination; he rendered service in detecting the assassination conspirators; witness saw him at the Kirkwood House; he was there as a detective; witness was engaged as a clerk in taking statements of Lee as to the events of the assassination; witness had no right to act upon Lee's statements thus taken, but to report the same after taking them to his superior; did not investigate as to whether Lee's statements thus taken were true or not.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness was summoned about twelve o'clock to-day, and never said to anybody what witness could testify to.

Col. James R. O'Bierne, sworn: Resides in this city; is Register of Wills; during the war was an officer in the army, till January, 1865; witness was Provost-Marshal of the District, and had charge of the enrollment here from January, 1865, about six months; knows John Lee; he was witness' chief detective from the time witness took charge of the office till within a few months of the time it was closed; witness was directed to employ himself and force in detecting the assassins of the President; Lee left witness' service some few months prior to the time witness closed his office; he was discharged from the service of the Government by witness; his reputation for truth and veracity was bad.

Samuel R. Brown, sworn: Witness resides corner of Twentieth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue; was connected with Col. O'Bierne in the Provost-Marshal's office; knew Lee; his reputation for truth and veracity was bad; witness would take his statements with many grains of allowance.

Mr. Merrick now proposed to offer in evidence the record of the trial and conviction of Cleaver in this Court.

Mr. Carrington objected to the admission of the evidence. A new trial had been granted in the case. For what purpose could it be proper to put in evidence the record of a trial where a man was convicted but not sentenced, and where a new trial had been granted?

Mr. Merrick said he should offer the record as to the conviction of Cleaver, and then the prosecution could rebut that in any way they chose.

Mr. Pierrepont—You can't offer a part of the record.

The discussion was here waived, and Mr. Merrick stated that he should have to ask the indulgence of the Court to adjourn at this point, as his colleague, Mr. Bradley, Sr., was suffering from severe indisposition, and it was desirous that the defence should not be deprived of its right arm at this time.

Mr. Carrington stated that it was not the purpose of the prosecution to press the trial, if counsel on the other side was sick.

The Court concurred in the propriety of suspending for to-day, as Mr. Bradley appeared to be suffering from indisposition, and therefore at 2:25 P. M. ordered a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Debate on the Report of the Suffrage Committee—Death of Rufus H. King.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 9.

This is a notable day in the history of the Convention, as it to-day for the first time went into Committee of the Whole, and for the first time devoted itself to the consideration of constitutional reform.

Mr. GREELEY, with characteristic impatience, is continually urging the Convention to increased diligence, and has been the first, as Chairman of a Committee, to place before it a report embodying a plan of reform in the specialty with which his Committee was charged, viz.: the suffrage. His report, which was published in full in the TIMES nearly a fortnight since, being now upon the general orders, furnished the subject of discussion this morning. Mr. CARPENTER, of Columbia, introduced as an amendment his proposition to make the ability to read and write a necessary qualification for a voter, and supported this idea in a speech of some length. The idea, however, met with little favor from the Convention, and Mr. CARPENTER finally withdrew his amendment.

The report of Mr. GREELEY it will be remembered proposed the disfranchisement of public paupers and all such as had been paupers within thirty days of an election.

This feature of the Committee's plan also met with little favor.

Mr. TOWNSEND, Mr. FULLER, Mr. ANDREWS and other leading men of the Convention took strong ground in favor of the absolute and inherent right of every man to vote, and although the Convention adjourned for dinner without taking the question there can be little doubt as to the fate of this proposition.

The real matters of interest in the report, viz., the questions of negro suffrage and of female suffrage, were not reached. Mrs. STANTON and a corps of her strong minded coadjutors are here, and there are symptoms of a lively contest before the women's question is dispersed off. But it is plain that this Convention is not prepared to engraft after this feature upon the new Constitution.

DEATH OF RUFUS H. KING.

One of the most prominent citizens of Albany, Mr. RUFUS H. KING, President of the State Bank, and well known in commercial and banking circles, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

Twentieth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 9.

The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. KINNEY—Against appropriating public money to charitable or sectarian institutions.

By Mr. ENDRESS—For suffrage to women.

By Mr. MURPHY—On the same subject.

By Mr. BOEDLE—On the same subject.

By Mr. T. W. DWIGHT—From the Prison Association, on the pardoning power.

By Mr. WALES—Relative to the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. T. W. DWIGHT—Relative to the investment of the funds of the State.

By Mr. GRAVES—For suffrage to women.

By Mr. CHAMPLAIN—Remonstrances against the abandonment of the Genesee Valley Canal.

Messrs. M. H. LAWRENCE, VAN CAMPEN, and HAMMOND presented petitions in favor of the liquor prohibitions.

Mr. DUGANNE, against bribery and corruption.

COMMUNICATIONS.

By the President, from the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in answer to the resolution calling for information relative to the business before the Court of Appeals. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TAKING FISH IN THE LAKES.

By Mr. BICKFORD—That there should be a provision in the Constitution allowing the people to take fish in Lakes Erie and Ontario, the St. Lawrence River, and all arms of the sea, at all seasons of the year. Referred.

SALARIES TO COURT OFFICERS.

By Mr. STRATTON—That the Comptroller of the City of New-York be requested to report to this Convention the amount paid for the year 1866, for salaries of justices, judges, clerks, stenographers, officers, interpreters and attendants, the amount paid for stationery and contingent expenses of the following named courts in the City of New-York, stating the number of justices, judges, clerks and other attendants of each Court, separately, and all other expenses of each Court separately as far as he is able to do so; and also whether said amounts are to be increased or diminished during the present year, and how much, viz.: Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Marine Court, District Court, and the Courts of General and Special Sessions; and also report the amount of fees received from each of said Courts during said year. Laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

By Mr. FULLER—That the Committee on Corruption in office be instructed to inquire and report whether legislative corruption in this State is not largely, if not mainly, due to the moneyed influences of overgrown corporations; and if so what remedy can be devised for so great a mischief. Referred.

CANAL CONTRACTS.

Mr. LEE called up the resolution calling upon the Auditor of the Canal Department for the amount of awards paid to contractors from 1856 to 1866, inclusive. Adopted.

DONATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

By Mr. T. W. DWIGHT—That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting donors of funds donated permanently to the endowments of educational institutions to pay them into the State Treasury, to be invested in registered bonds of the State, such funds to be held by an officer of the Treasury, who shall pay the interest or income of any such fund to the institution for whose endowment it is bestowed. The same Committee shall also inquire into the expediency of permitting trustees of colleges, academies, &c., to invest their permanent funds in like manner, and requiring a regular account of the amount and investment of the original and the payment of the income of all such funds, to be published annually as an appendix to the session laws. Referred.

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CANALS.

The President presented a communication from State Engineers and Surveyors, embodying information relative to canals.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the standing Committee on the Right of Suffrage and Qualification to Hold Office, Mr. ALVORD in the chair.

The report of the Committee was read, as heretofore printed.

Mr. FOLGER moved to amend by striking out the clause prohibiting paupers from voting.

Mr. CARPENTER moved a substitute that no man should be allowed to vote unless he shall be able to read and write in the English language.

Mr. CARPENTER moved a substitute that no man should be allowed to vote unless he shall be able to read and write in the English language. He proceeded at length to argue in favor of his proposition. The test could be applied at the polls under the proper regulations prescribed by the Legislature. His plan did not strike at any race, but placed the exercise of the franchise on the intrinsic merits of the citizens; not money but intelligence would be the foundation stone of the Government. He would have his propositions submitted separately.

Mr. GREELEY said the Committee on Suffrage had intimated to him that he was expected to defend the report made, but he did not intend to answer every objection made as it arose, but hoped to be able to close the debate on this subject in Convention. He was opposed to submitting any propositions separately. Let the Constitution be submitted to the people as a whole, and then there could be no misunderstanding.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND pronounced the educational test a grave political heresy. The Government derived its powers from the consent of the governed. That was the foundation stone of republicanism. All power was with the people, and who were governed had something to say about the Government. It had been said that all men did not have a natural right to participate in the Government; but he was opposed to disfranchising any man.

There were many men of practical merits and great influence who never learned to read and write. He would not disfranchise such men, but open the door wide to all.

Mr. FULLER opposed the insertion of an educational qualification. The general principle for suffrage was that of manhood. The people had not asked for an educational qualification, and for that reason he should oppose it. A good argument might be made on either side of this question, but there was danger of this Convention doing too much. Only a few amendments were needed to the present Constitution. When they were made he thought the Convention should adjourn and go home.

Mr. CARPENTER withdrew his proposition.

Mr. CURTIS moved to amend the report so as to allow women to vote, but withdrew it for the present.

Mr. LAPHAM moved to further amend by making ten days instead of thirty days a requisite for citizenship prior to voting, and excluding from the polls all who have been judicially declared lunatics or idiots.

Mr. FOLGER accepted the amendment.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to exclude habitual drunkards.

Mr. GREELEY opposed the amendment offered. The whole subject had been carefully considered in Committee, and he hoped their report would not be amended. Paupers should not be allowed to vote, because they were under the control of those in charge of the Alms House. This was an abuse which needed correction.

Mr. LAPHAM had carefully considered the amendment he had offered. A residence of ten days in an election district was sufficient. If it were placed at thirty days many men would be disfranchised, and this would be a great hardship. He would give to manhood the inalienable and natural right of suffrage. Distinction should not be made between poverty and wealth. That was dangerous ground, and its adoption would violate the fundamental doctrine of self-government.

Mr. BARKER considered the exclusion of paupers an odious distinction against aged and infirm persons who had become unfortunate.

Mr. ANDREWS thought insanity should be determined by judicial investigation, and not left to the judgment of inspectors each recurring year. He would also give paupers the right to vote; but he was opposed to striking out the thirty days limitation. He would widen the field of franchise as far as it would be proper for the safety of the State. Property qualification had been abolished except as to colored men, and now the changed condition of that class in the country made such a qualification unnecessary. He was in favor of any system that would make citizenship rest on the independent and intelligent choice of the elector, and the thirty-day clause would prevent the crowding of Courts for the purpose of making voters ten days before the election. It would tend to prevent corruption.

Mr. GREELEY thought the gentlemen who opposed this clause had not fully considered its effects. Having struck out the four months clause, a residence of ten days would provide for a shuffling of voters from one district to another. In this way a doubtful district might be carried by a political party.

Mr. M. I. TOWNSEND would propose at the proper time to meet the argument contained in the minority report against the thirty-day clause, by moving to withhold its application until after the election of 1868.

Mr. WAKEMAN thought he should support a proposition to give those who had already in good faith declared their intention to become citizens, with the expectation of voting when they should have been citizens for ten days.

After some further debate, the Committee rose and reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

The Convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Armories for the Militia.

All measures that look to the reduction of the taxes of this City and county, not involving any damage to the State, are certainly deserving of the careful consideration of the Legislature. Such a measure is that which the Comptroller calls for, with regard to armories for the militia of this city. Under the present law, thirty-two men organized into a military company can compel the Board of Supervisors to erect or rent an armory or drill-room for them, although their organization may not continue for a single month. The Comptroller urges that the law be amended in this regard. He proposes that a definite number of armories, of substantial material and adequate dimensions, be erected for the accommodation of all the military organizations of the City; and that the detail be arranged by a committee of the Supervisors and officers of the First Division, to be detailed by Gen. SHALER, acting in conjunction with the Comptroller himself. There is no doubt that the measure would be one of retrenchment, and moreover, it would provide better drill-rooms than are now at the disposal of the troops generally.

University of Virginia.

Prof. L. J. BOECK has been invited to the Professorship of Applied Mathematics in the University of Virginia. Prof. BOECK came to this country during the revolutionary troubles of 1848, and has devoted himself since that time mainly to lectures and instruction in the higher branches of mathematics. He is a gentleman of recognized ability and distinction, and will be a valuable accession to the University which has placed this chair at his disposal.

A Japan correspondent speaks as follows of "Japanese TOMMY:" "TOMMY, it appears, since his visit to the United States, has become a very distinguished man. A wealthy Japanese, soon after the war against CHOSHUE, took TOMMY under his especial protection, and he is at present a rising man. He is to be Governor of Hiago—one of the new ports to be opened on the 1st of January—and will be of great service to the Americans in that capacity. I take pleasure in stating that he has also been made a Captain of Engineers, and expects to visit the United States and study engineering. He dislikes very much to be called TOMMY, preferring the title of Captain."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

Yesterday the visitors to the Fashion Course, who had gone in anticipation of witnessing a good trot between the three well-known fast horses, *Panic*, *Fearless* and *Quicksilver*, for a purse and stake of $800, were doomed to disappointment, as *Panic* being amiss, and *Quicksilver* did not put in an appearance, DOUGERY's promising young mare *Fearless* received forfeit.

A sweepstakes trot for $300, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, for which there were five entries, viz.: J. DOUGERY's b. c. *Fred Pence*, B. DANEL's ch. m. *Louise*, owner's br. m. *Nancy Fat*, J. SIMMONS' b. m. *Kate Boyd*, T. CARPENTER's ch. m. and A. PATTERSON's gray stallion produced an exciting race. The last named horse did not start, and *Louise* at the commencement was backed against the field at the odds of $30 to $40. *Fred Pence* won the first heat in 2:42¾, the favorite being beaten by a length. SMITH's mare (CARPENTER's entry) won the second and third heats in 2:49, 2:51, both heats being trotted in a deluge of rain, and *Fred Pence* the fourth and fifth in 2:45, 2:48½. We give the summaries:

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Tuesday, July 9. Purse and stakes of $800; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

J. Dougery's b. m. Fearless.........Received forfeit.
B. Moel's b. g. Panic.....................Paid forfeit.
D. Pfifer's ch. g. Quicksilver..............Paid forfeit.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstake $300, mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons:

J. Dougery's b. c. Fred Pence	1	2	2	1	1
T. Carpenter's ch. m. ——	3	1	1	2	2
B. Daniels' ch. m. Louise	2	3	3	3	3
Owner's br. m. Nancy Fat	4	4	4	4	4
J. Simmons' b. m. Kate Boyd	5	5	dr.		
A. Patterson's g. s. ——	drawn.				

Time—2:42¾, 2:49, 2:51, 2:45, 2:48½.

UNION CLUB.

Action in Reference to the Death of the Late President of the Club, Ex-Gov. John A. King.

At an adjourned meeting of the Union Club, held last evening at the Club-house, Fifth-avenue, to take action in reference to the death of the President of the Club, Ex-Gov. JOHN A. KING, the following resolutions offered by Mr. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, were unanimously adopted. The chair was occupied by Mr. GEORGE F. TULLMAN, Mr. S. GRANVILLE KANE acting as Secretary.

JOHN A. KING, late President of the Union Club of the City of New-York, departed this life on the 7th day of July instant, at his residence in Jamaica, Long Island, in the 80th year of his age.

The club has received this intelligence with unfeigned sorrow. For the last twelve years the deceased had been our presiding officer, and in that capacity he had, by his uniform courtesy, his unostentatious dignity, and his just and equitable administration of the office, obtained the entire respect of the club, while his kind and genial personal intercourse with the members individually had secured for him the earnest friendship of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

He had filled many conspicuous official stations with credit to himself and honor to the country, and during his long career he had never failed to present to his fellow-citizens, alike in his public and in his private life, a benign example of integrity, benevolence and manly virtue.

At his last appearance as President of the Club on the 15th day of May last, he was apparently in the full enjoyment of mental and bodily health, and with reasonable expectation of additional years of life and usefulness. His transition from life to death was sudden and without the preliminary of tedious sickness and of gradual decay. It may well be said of him, as was said of another, that "his lamp of life was still bright and burning when the Great Lord of all came to say it is enough, and to call him gently to his rest."

The Club, in view of this solemn event, unanimously resolved:

First—That the death of President KING has taken from us a presiding officer eminently qualified in all respects for the position he has so long and so satisfactorily occupied.

Second—That, individually, we have lost the companionship of a cultivated gentleman, a man of spotless integrity and a kind and genial friend.

Third—That our State has lost a distinguished citizen, the purity of whose motives and the sincerity of whose patriotism has never, in the bitterest contest of party, been questioned, and whose life-long example of unvarying integrity and of uniform public and private virtue is a rich and endearing legacy to his countrymen.

Fourth—That the foregoing minutes and resolutions be entered in the records of the Club, and that a copy, signed by the Vice-President and the Secretary, be sent to the family of the deceased.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Brigham Young, Jr., of Salt Lake; Hon. A. B. Cornell, Ithaca; Hon. W. H. Barnum, Connecticut, and Hon. A. Neale, St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. P. L. Barrenguv, British Vice-Consul at Cardenas, Cuba, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. Battle of Mobile, George Francis Train, Maj.-Gen. Vickers, U. S. A., Oliver Ames and N. Easton, Mass., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Geo. Ashman, Mass. and ex-Mayor Butterfield, Utica, are at the Astor House. Judge Sherman of Ohio is at the Hoffman House. Gen. Z. B. Tower, U. S. A., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—At 11:50 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable in rear of No. 379 Broome-street, and the flames spread with rapidity to the adjoining buildings. The firemen were prompt, however, in their response to the alarm, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had occasioned much damage. The stable was entirely consumed, and was occupied by Messrs. HICKMAN, BUDKE and PFIEL, butchers and bakers, having four horses stabled therein. Three of the animals were got out in safety, the fourth being destroyed. WM. SCHIEEL owns the stable, and occupies No. 379. His loss is $150; no insurance. The remaining losses to the occupants could not be ascertained. A frame dwelling in rear of No. 381, and occupied by ANTHONY EICKHOFF, was slightly damaged by fire and water, as were also other buildings near by. All of these losses are covered by insurance.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has erected fountains for the comfort of thirsty man and beast at the following points:

At the junction of Fifth-avenue and Broadway.
At the junction of Broadway and Fourth-avenue.
At the junction of Maiden-lane and Liberty-street.
At the junction of Houston and Second streets.
At the junction of Canal and West streets.
At the junction of Grand and East Broadway, south end of Bowling-green, Hudson and Christopher streets.

These have been erected at the sole cost of the Society. That they were much needed is apparent from the number of customers who wait their turn to drink. This charitable action cannot fail to be received as further proof of the true philanthropy which actuates this young but fast-growing-popular institution.

COMMENCEMENT OF HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The Commencement exercises of this Institution will take place on Thursday, July 18. On Wednesday, July 17, Rev. SAMUEL GILMAN BROWN, D. D., will be inaugurated as President of the College, and will deliver an address. A reunion of the Alumni will be held on the same day at 7:30 P. M. On Sunday preceding Commencement President BROWN will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon in the morning, and in the evening Rev. GROSVENOR W. HEACOCK, D. D., will address the Society of Christian Research. HENRY G. MILLER, Esq., of Chicago, will address the Society of Alumni on Tuesday, July 16, and Rev. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, of Waterford, will deliver the poem. The Seventh Regiment Band will furnish music for the College exercises.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT UPON A METROPOLITAN FIREMAN.—At a late hour on Monday night JOHN VAN TASSELL, foreman of Metropolitan Engine Co. No. 8, was assaulted by two unknown men on the corner of Fifty-first street and Lexington-avenue, who knocked him down by a blow on the head with a club, and afterwards beat him savagely with the murderous weapon. The struggle attracted Officer HENDERSON's attention who ran to VAN TASSELL's assistance. As he approached the scene the assailants ran off and eluded arrest, although they were pursued by the Police and citizens. It appears that the Assistant Foreman of the Engine Company had been reduced in rank on the complaint of VAN TASSELL, and his friends had threatened to "get square on VAN TASSELL" which fact explains the motive of the assault.

SABBATH-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.—The teachers and scholars of the Forsyth-street M. E. Sabbath-School, with a large company of friends, went on an excursion yesterday to Cottage Grove, Fort Lee. A fine day's sport was enjoyed, and the party returned to the City last evening....The Howard Mission and Home scholars enjoyed a pleasant excursion to the Elysian Fields yesterday. A numerous attendance was present, and the little ones returned to their homes tired, but happy after the unusual treat of country air and other good things.

DECREASE IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS OF THIS CITY.—The Internal Revenue collections of this City from July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1867, (exclusive of income tax) were nearly six and a half millions of dollars less than for the preceding year—the total amount this year being $31,351,530 94, against $37,849,054 52 for the year before. The Ninth is the only District that shows an increase. The largest decrease ($3,292,784 02) was in the Fourth District, and the next largest ($1,426,738 86) in the Thirty-second.

BREECH-LOADING ARMS.—The Board of State Examiners appointed to investigate the merits of breech-loading small arms, met yesterday to continue their examinations, which have been going on since December last. The Board have examined a large number of patents, and have fixed upon the Roberts, Berdan and Allyn guns as the best three extant, and they are now to decide which of the three shall take precedence.

CASUALTIES.—PATRICK HALPIN was thrown from his wagon in West-street, near Pier 39, North river, by his horses taking fright from a drove of sheep, and he was severely injured. He was taken home to No. 97 Fourth-street, Brooklyn......FRANCIS DUNCOUSON of No. 243 East Thirtieth-street, was run over by a grocer's wagon in Third-avenue, near his residence, and seriously injured. The driver, CHAS. HARRISON, was arrested.

RESIGNATION.—The Metropolitan Police Force has lost one of its most efficient officers by the resignation of JOHN D. GILMOR, for some time well known as an expert detective. He has been a faithful officer for over ten years, and lately particularly distinguished himself, in his association with Detective McDOUGAL, in working up the celebrated Calvert bond robbery case.

INQUEST ON MRS. GROTHE.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. GROTHE, who jumped through the window on the 30th of June, and died in the hospital on Thursday last, was finished last night at Coroner WHITE's, and the following verdict rendered by the jury: "Mrs. GROTHE came to her death by committing suicide while under the influence of liquor."

CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—Early yesterday morning Mrs. ELIZABETH POWERS, residing at No. 238 East Houston-street, discovered the body of an infant apparently two weeks old, in the gutter near her residence. The body was handed over to the Police when Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of infanticide.

THE LATE THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.—A meeting of the officers of the Irish Brigade will be held on Thursday evening next, at the Astor House, to take action relative to the death of its former commander—the late Gen. T. F. MEAGHER.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DROWNED—The body of a man apparently about thirty years of age, was found on the beach at Fort Hamilton, yesterday. Deceased is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height, with black hair and side whiskers. The clothing consists of gray cassimere pantaloons, white shirt, Congress gaiters and blue woolen socks. He had on a linen duster, but no coat or vest. The undershirt is marked with the letters H. M. C. An inquest was held by Justice W. E. BENNETT, and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered by the jury....A boy, aged seven years, named LEWIS NALTY, fell from the canal-boat *John Nalty*, lying at the foot of Douglass-street, on Monday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was recovered and an inquest held by Coroner SMITH, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION.—The Central United Presbyterian Church solemnized its organization on Monday evening at Temperance Hall, South Second-street, E. D. Rev. JAMES HARPER, D. D., of New-York, presided and preached the sermon. As founders of the organization, some sixty persons were enrolled, and Messrs. LONG, REID and McLEOD elected as Ruling Elders. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Rev. JAMES HARPER, in the name of the ladies, presented Rev. J. T. WILSON, the Pastor, an imperial quarto of the Scriptures and a copy of the Psalms. A communion service was the final offering. The attendance was large and interesting.

THE BROOKLYN MASONIC HALL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association was held in the Court-house on Monday evening, when the following members of the Order were elected as Trustees for the term of five years: Daniel T. Gray, Wm. E. Sprague, John W. Sessions, John H. Besher and Charles W. Willetts. Inspectors of Election—Albert H. Osborne, Richard F. Toombs and Arthur Poole. The amount thus far subscribed is about $60,000. The total sum necessary to complete the work is $200,000, which, with proper exertion, will soon be raised.

HUMAN REMAINS EXHUMED.—While workmen were engaged in excavating for a sewer connection yesterday afternoon in South Seventh-street, between Second and Third streets, E. D., portions of a human skeleton were exhumed. The relics were much decayed, and consisted of a skull, shoulder-blade, ribs and the larger bones of the legs. Various suggestions were made by old residents in reference to the deposit, but nothing beyond general surmise was elicited. A large concourse remained about the place for several hours.

FIRE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the resin-oil refinery of JAMES FULLAM & Co., in Hamilton-avenue, near Gowanus Bridge, resulting in its destruction. A small frame building adjoining was also burned down. The total damage amounts to $2,000, upon which there is no insurance. The fire was caused by the overboiling of a still.

EXCURSION.—The Young People's Association, of Hanson-place Baptist Church, will go on their annual excursion and picnic to-day, to a private grove on the Coney Island Railroad, about three miles from the city. The excursion train will leave at 9 o'clock A. M. from the corner of Smith and State streets.

A NEW RAILROAD.—The citizens along the line of Fifth-street, E. D., are somewhat excited at the recent appearance of rails and ties for a railroad on that thoroughfare. None of those most affected by the road seem to know by whom the work is inaugurated.

THE MULLANE-McELROY SHOOTING AFFAIR.—The principal in this affair was yesterday held by Justice DAILEY to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of felonious assault. McELROY, the injured party, has nearly recovered from the effects of his wounds.

A SNATCH THIEF.—A boy named JOHN KELLY was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, on the charge of highway robbery, in snatching a pocket-book, containing $8, from the hands of Mrs. POLLEY, at the corner of Front and Adams streets, on the 1st of June last. The accused was convicted and sentenced to State Prison for one year.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE THROUGH DISAPPOINTED LOVE.—A young woman named CATHERINE COOMBS, sometimes called SEEBACK, after her step-father, attempted suicide yesterday because she had been forsaken by her lover, GEORGE NEWKIRK, who became furiously jealous at seeing her in company with another gentleman. The disappointed girl procured three one ounce vials of laudanum and went to the house of her lover's father, where she upbraided the young man for his perfity, and swallowed the contents of the three vials of laudanum. The dose was too large, fortunately, and reacted, and by the aid of a physician her life was saved. The elder NEWKIRK subsequently obtained a warrant against the girl for disturbing the peace on his premises, and the girl's lover took out a second warrant against her for threatening his life. When Justice REILLY, who issued the warrants, learned the facts, he ordered the officer not to arrest the girl until she was fully recovered.

THE FILLING-IN NUISANCE—COMMUNICATION FROM MAYOR GOPSILL—LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE RAILROAD—AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT PROBABLE.—At a special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last night, an able and important document was presented from Mayor GOPSILL in reference to the "filling-in" or "garbage nuisance" of the Central Railroad Company, in which the Mayor took strong ground against the Company, and suggested prompt legal proceedings. Subsequently the Mayor submitted a second communication containing a letter from JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Esq., President of the Company, stating that he had no knowledge of any complaints until Tuesday morning; that the nuisance should be abated at once. The Mayor in his second paper suggested an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, of which there is every probability.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 9.

FLOUR firmer at an advance of 50c. for better grades; lower grades are dull and nominal; Family $12@$13; Fancy, $13 50@$14. WHEAT advancing and scarce: sales of No. 2 Winter at $2 45; No. 1 at $2 35; no new is offering. CORN unchanged at 75c. in bulk, and 85c. sacked; White, 86c. sacked. OATS scarce and in good demand at 77c. for No. 1, and 74c.@75c. for No. 2. RYE is in light supply at $1 25 for No. 1. COTTON dull, heavy and nominal at 23c. for Middling. WHISKY steady at 30c. MESS PORK was held at $22 50; $22 was offered. BULK MEATS were held at 9c.@11c. for Shoulders and Sides: these rates were ¼c. above the views of buyers. HAMS steady at 17c. for Common, and 19¾c. for sugar-cured. BACON was held at 10c.@12c.@12½c.@13c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; these rates were ¼c. above the views of buyers. LARD dull at 11½c. for prime City. CHEESE 12c.@13c. EGGS, 15c. LINSEED, $1 42@$1 44. BUTTER steady at 15½c. Gold, 138¾, buying. Money close. Exchange steady.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 9.

Old FLOUR is dull and unchanged; fresh ground is firm. WHEAT unsettled; No. 2 Spring, regular receipts, has advanced 4c.; lots in favorite houses have advanced 6c.@8c.; sales at $2 90@$2 98¾, closing dull at $2 92 regular; No. 1 Winter Red, in store, sold at $2 55. CORN is less active, but firm at an advance of ½c.@¾c.; sales at 84¾c.@86¼c. for No. 1, and 80c.@81½c. for No. 2, closing quiet at 84¼c.@85c. for No. 1, and in good demand at 80c.@81c. for No. 2. OATS quiet, but firm at an advance of ¾c.; sales at 56½c.@58¾c. for No. 2, closing at 57½c.@57c. RYE advanced 4c.@6c.; sales at $1 06@$1 08 for No. 1, in store. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS firm and higher. MESS PORK was held at $22; buyers offer $21 50. Dry Salted SHOULDERS—8¾c. for loose. LARD dull at 11c.@11¼c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 9.

FLOUR—Spring is active; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $10 50@$11. WHEAT—the market is bare; sales 6,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 25; 10,000 bushels Canada Spring at $2@$2 05; 2,500 bushels White Canada at $2 50@$2 70. CORN firm at an advance; sales early of No. 2 Mixed Western at 89c., and later of 85,000 bushels at 90c.; also, 20,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 92c. OATS nominally advanced 2c.; holders asking 68c. for No. 2 Western. RYE quiet; sales of 6,000 bushels Western at $1 15. BARLEY—sales of 20,600 bushels Canadian at $1 15, delivered. MESS PORK firm at $22 for heavy, and $21 for light. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES unchanged. RECEIPTS—Corn 71,000 bushels, Flour 9,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat 7,000 bushels, Corn 23,000 bushels, Oats 33,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 9.

FLOUR active; sales 2,000 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $14 for White, and $15 for Double Extra. WHEAT in better demand; sales 43,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 30, and 7,500 bushels No. 2 at $2 19. CORN quiet; sales of 2,800 bushels Indiana at 95c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are quiet. CORN MEAL $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts $20@$25; Shipstuffs, $26@$30 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are unchanged—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—342,600 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—38,700 bushels Corn, 1,054,000 feet of Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 9.

COTTON dull and unsettled; sales 1,000 bales; New Middling 22¾c.@23c.; receipts for three days, 655 bales; exports, 7,246 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES—The stock is light, and sales are confined to the retail trade. FLOUR is scarce; Superfine $11. CORN firm, and stock light; prices range from $1 12½@$1 30. OATS quiet and firm, at 85c. PORK—No sales; holders ask an advance; round lots were held at $22 25@$24 50. BACON—The stock of Shoulders is exhausted; Ribbed Sides 12¾c.; Clear Sides 13½c. LARD quiet, but firm; kegs 14c.; tierces 12¾c. Gold 138¾. Sterling Exchange 49¾@53. New-York Sight Exchange ¾ ⅌ cent. premium.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 9.

TOBACCO steady but unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR quiet; fresh ground and choice are a trifle higher; extra, $9@$10 25; double extra, $10 50@$13 75; choice and fancy, $14@$15. WHEAT advanced 5c.; good and prime new, $2 25@$2 35; choice, $3 35@$2 45. CORN advancing; mixed, 87c.@92c.; yellow, 90c.@95c.; white, 98c.@$1 01; fancy white, $1 02@$1 10. OATS advancing; sales at 74c.@80c. RYE advancing; sales at 95c.@$1. PROVISIONS advancing; MESS PORK, $22 25@$22 75; dry salted Shoulders, 8¾c.; BACON—clear Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; clear rib Sides, 12¾c.; sugar cured Hams, 18c.@18½c. LARD, 11¾c. for choice kettle and 13c. for kegs. WHISKY firm at $2, free.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 9.

COTTON dull and nominal at 25c.@25½c. for Middling. FLOUR is firm and scarce for good brands; common and medium are dull. WHEAT is scarce and higher; New White, $3 00@$3; New Red, $2 75@$3 03. CORN firmer and scarce; White, $1 12; Yellow, $1 10; Mixed Western, $1 02@$1 07. OATS, 88c.@89c. PROVISIONS advancing. BACON—Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. No BULK MEATS were offered. MESS PORK, $22 75@$23. LARD dull and nominal. SUGAR firm at 12c. for Refining. WHISKY dull, nominal and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 9.

TOBACCO active; sales, 326 hhds. at $2 75@$25 for Common Lugs to hart County Leaf. FLOUR—Choice new, $13@$14. New WHEAT, $2. CORN—White, 88c.@90c. OATS, 80c. in bulk. MESS PORK, $22. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. packed. Fancy HAMS, 18c. LARD dull, at 11c.@11¾c. for tierces. WHISKY, in bond, 30c. GROCERIES firmer. Hard SUGAR, 17¾c.; New-Orleans Raw, 15c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $11@$12; Country do., $10 37½@$10 50. WHEAT firm at $2 40 for No. 1, and $2 20@$2 24 for No. 2. OATS unsettled at 61c.@62c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 85c. for No. 1 Old. RECEIPTS—19,000 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, July 9.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 311 head. Market little more active at last week's prices; sales of extra at $13@$13 75; first quality, $12@$12 50; second quality, $11@$11 50; third quality, $10@$10 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 3,213; prices tending downward; sales at 4c.@5½c. ⅌ lb; Spring Lambs, $3@$4 50. VEAL CALVES, $4@$12.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 9.

COTTON quiet at 23c.@24c. CORN steady at $1 10@$1 12. OATS, 80c.@82c. PORK quiet at $23 50@$23 75. BACON—Clear Sides, 13¾c. SUPERIOR FLOUR dull at $8 50—$9 00.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, July 9.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT advanced 5c. for Amber; sales at $2 65. CORN advanced 3c.; sales at 90c. for No. 1, and 85c. for No. 2. OATS 70c. RYE $1 10.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, July 9.

COTTON dull; sales 60 bales; Low Middlings, 22c.; receipts, 5 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 51c.; RESIN steady at $2 60@$5 50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 9.

COTTON dull and no demand; sales 57 bales; Middling, 23c.; receipts 160 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 9.

COTTON in better demand; sales 87 bales; Middling, 22½c.@23c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 9.

COTTON dull; sales 65 bales; Middlings, 24½c.@25c.; receipts 35 bales.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—After an absence of five years, the subscriber has returned to the City, and opened rooms at No. 42 East Fourteenth-street, Union-square, for the purpose of teaching his system of Penmanship, in a course of ten private lessons to all, old and young, that may favor him with their patronage. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed Penman of America.

[Advertisement.]

$250 REWARD.—Had the barn of JAMES B. BREWSTER, of Flushing, been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the presence of the incendiary would have been known in season to prevent the fire. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Mrs. W. McKee, Mrs. Putnam, L. Flanders and wife, Mr. Boardman, wife, children and servants, Mr. Ogden, W. J. Wells, Mrs. E. Tucker, Mrs. Pendergast, Mr. Neff, lady and child, Mrs. Fechet and servant, W. Harding, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Patterson and 2 children, Mrs. Bloomfield and children, John A. Lewis and 3 servants, Mrs. Spring and 2 children, Miss Harper, E. Lathrop, wife and servant, Mrs. H. Reeve, children and nurse, Mrs. Patterson, children and servant, Mrs. Barnes and child, Miss Fowler and servants, Miss Clark, Dr. H. Bacon, Mr. Stafford, A. S. Frier, Mr. Cady, Mr. Sillcox, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Collins and lady, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Mc-Speddon, Mrs. Specht, Miss Werner, Miss E. Kibby, Miss L. Kibby, Mr. Winter and lady, Miss Thompson, Miss Woolcock, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Harter, Rev. P. Dufan, F. Stenworth, Mrs. Daniels and daughter, D. Perry and servant, Mr. McGlom, Mr. Archer, Mrs. Damon, Mrs. Whipple, E. A. Wallace and wife, Miss E. Judah, Mrs. McWilliams, Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Merritt, S. Stetson, Mr. Stanton, L. J. Daniel, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Clark, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Lehman, Mrs. Epstein, children and servant, Mr. Selkirk, Mr. Rogers, J. S. Cooper, Miss Boyd, C. Petty, C. Van Houghten, James Powell, Mr. Westheimer, Mr. Hamilton, H. V. Lamar.

JULY 9—*In steamship Ottawa, from Antwerp*—Mr. Bosworth and family, Mr. Grand and sister, Mr. May, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Jacobs.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 37 | Sun sets....... 7 32 | Moon sets.... 12 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 16 | Gov. Island. 3 05 | Hell Gate..... 4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Neptun, (Brem.,) Werdes, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Chief, Harding, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Mary Haven, Dill, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; T. R. Patillo, (Br.,) McIntosh, Redonda, Morrison & Phillips; Oder, (Br.,) Cameron, Pictou, Steel & Gamble; Helena, (Br.,) Coffin, Cow Bay, Boyd & Hincken; Portia, (Br.,) Jameson, Bremen, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.

Brigs Jaboatao, (Brazil,) De Cunna, Pernambuca, H. H. Swift & Co.; Navarino, Hopkins, Inagua, Miller & Houghton; E. M. Tucker, Tucker, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Isa, Williams, Savannah, G. G. Young & Co.; Neponset, Tracy, Malaga, Miller & Houghton; Sophia, (Swed.,) Johansen, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Wm. Nash, McBride, Port-au-Prince, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Marquerite, (Haytn.,) Willey, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; C. H. Kennedy, Merriman, Elizabethport, Thayer & Sargent; Jennie Achorn, Richmond, Va., J. S. Ingraham; Polly Pinkham, (Br.,) Pinkham, Bristol, Eng., G. F. Bulley; St. Marys, (Br.,) Woodhouse, Sandy Cove, N. S., Morrison & Phillips; Capriceio, (Aust.,) Zadro, Trieste and Gibraltar, Slocovich & Smith.

Schooners Gen. Putnam, Knight, St. Ann's Bay, O. H. Soloman; Josephine, Hageman, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Scopean, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Mary Louise, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; Americus, Moss, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Carleton, (Br.,) Symnett, Port-au-Plata, Darrell & Nash.

Arrived.

Steamship Ottawa, (Br.,) Archer, Antwerp June 24, with mdse. and 319 passengers to Hiller & Co. July 1, lat. 48 40, lon. 37, passed a ship showing a signal, with letters J. L. H. P. in it; same day, Fr. schr. Victor, bd. W. 4th, lat. 45 30, lon. 51, Br. ship Home, bound E. 6th, steamship Palmyra, bound E.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston July 6, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Bark N. H. Haven, (of Portland,) Hopkins, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Erwin, (of Nassau,) Hall, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Warren Ordway, (of Newburyport,) Hoyt, Inagua 14 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Nellie, Payne, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Roche Bros. & Coffey. July 7, 60 miles S. E. from Barnegat, passed through large quantities of burned cotton, pieces of spars, painted wood-work, casks and other wreck stuff; apparently some large vessel had been destroyed by fire.

Brig Elsinore, (Br.,) Moore, Windsor 28 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendenin, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Pioneer, Lothrop, Providence, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Columbia Falls, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Turner, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Eloise, Nutter, Calais, for South Amboy.

Schr. Lucy A. Blossom, Crocker, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Caroline, Grant, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 9—Arr. ships Mindoro, from Manila; Clara Ann, Havana; barks Maud, Singapore; Trovatore, Inagua; Scotland, Georgetown; E. Williams, Georgetown; brigs George Burnham, Baltimore; Rossack, Philadelphia.

Also arr. bark Flying Scud, Flores; brig Harp, Port Johnson.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9—Arr. schr. J. J. Spencer, from Cardenas; schr. Wm. Tice, from Providence, R. I. On the 5th inst., in Delaware Bay, had her mainmast struck by lightning and destroyed. All hands were prostrated, but none were severely injured; schr. Carrie Heyers, from Boston. On the 2d inst., while off Barnegat, a seaman, named James McNeil, was lost overboard.

The schr. Wm. Allen, Dye, from New-York, with railroad iron for Richmond, Va., sprung a leak on the 5th inst., off Hog Island, and made about 1,600 strokes per hour. She was taken in tow by steamer Fairbanks, and brought to Delaware Breakwater, where she obtained assistance to keep her free from water, and was brought to this port for repairs.

WILMINGTON, July 9—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Constantin—Dutch brig, strg. S., June 30, lat. 27 40, lon. 68 41.

By pilot-boat Geo. W. Blunt, No. 11—July 7, off Nantucket, bark Barlow, from London for Philadelphia, 41 ds. out; same time, bark Edward, from Cow Bay for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, June 25, U. S. steamer Peoria, Badger, all well, to leave June 26 on a cruise; brig Kate, discharg.; schr. Rebecca Lane, from Bangor, do.

At Inagua, June 24, bark Minnie Gordon, for New-York in 2 days.

BATHING SUITS, SHIRTS,
AND
SUMMER CLOTHING.
THE CHEAPEST
AND THE BEST:
DEVLIN & CO.

SCALES.
THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD.

Take the FIRST PREMIUMS (two Medals) at the great PARIS EXPOSITION, and are mentioned in the award as

THE STANDARD SCALES.

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No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

LAST WEEK TO SECURE TICKET IN

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN

GIFT CONCERT

GIFT CONCERT

GIFT CONCERT

Important and last announcement to ticket-holders in KELLEY'S Grand North American Gift Concert. It will positively take place at Cooper Institute, New-York City, SATURDAY, July 13, 1867. First premium $30,000 in greenbacks. Five hundred thousand valuable gifts, valued at $500,000, will be presented to ticket-holders, including $100,000 in greenbacks. A present given with every concert ticket. All orders for tickets from the New-England and Middle States, mailed up to Friday night, July 12, will reach us in time to be filled and forwarded before the concert commences. Agents can continue to sell tickets until 5 P. M. Saturday, July 13, when all reports must be made and accounts settled, or the tickets will be canceled.

Agents holding tickets not sold or engaged will please return them immediately, as they are required to supply orders in New-York. Tickets sent promptly by mail on receipt of price. Tickets $1 each. We will send five tickets for $4 50, ten for $9, twenty for $17 00. Send the name of each subscriber and Post-office address, and town and State. Money by draft, Post-office order, express or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to

L. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!

BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates, per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	3 00

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at

BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute, corner stores.
No connection with any other.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 228, July 9, 1867.

45, 57, 41, 31, 27, 24, 72, 25, 2, 38, 39, 55.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 229, July 9, 1867.

17, 8, 41, 10, 36, 23, 53, 4, 19, 5, 34, 47, 27, 59.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 238, July 9, 1867.

34, 39, 64, 70, 29, 41, 68, 66, 6, 27, 26, 62.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 239, July 9, 1867.

13, 9, 77, 66, 21, 47, 38, 49, 20, 51, 1, 35, 75, 76.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class "D," on the Havana plan—capital prize $30,000—will take place on July 17, 1867. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing

McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 421, July 9, 1867.

16, 51, 2, 25, 74, 55, 66, 41, 75, 72, 29, 17, 38, 40.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 422, July 9, 1867.

28, 12, 9, 33, 78, 65, 5, 27, 60, 71, 38, 55, 6.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 345, July 9, 1867.

17, 28, 49, 24, 20, 33, 67, 18, 76, 52, 41, 39, 45, 6.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 346, July 9, 1867.

77, 18, 22, 3, 61, 74, 35, 28, 42, 65, 47, 13, 36.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

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